THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,611—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	12000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	9000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. U. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Sparta	5412	.....	.....	8 Apl	.....
City of Birmingham	7000	.....	.....	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	4 Apl.	17 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6329	10 April.	2 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	6311	18 "	1 June	8 June*	.....
City of Sparta	5412	25 May	15 June	5 July*	.....
City of Paris	9300	16 "	9 "	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	3 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7800	13 "	11 "	31 July	.....
City of Corinth	5442	27 "	21 "	16 Aug.	.....
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	7800	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall	6311	20 "	15 "	3 Sept.	.....
City of Glasgow	6329	30 "	22 "	13 "	.....
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	.....
City of Sparta	5412	21 "	12 Sept.	3 Oct.	.....
City of Calcutta	7000	29 "	21 "	11 "	.....

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Sailing at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7813	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9300	19 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	26 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5442	3 Oct.	.....	29 Oct.
City of Poona	7800	10 "	Marseilles 13 Oct.	4 Nov.
Trafford Hall	6311	23 "	Marseilles 20 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 "	Naples..... 3 Nov.	22 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	5 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5412	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7073	30 "	.....	27 Dec.
City of Paris	9300	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 13 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
Marseilles	Rs. 376	Rs. 621	Rs. 429	Rs. 643
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	469	709
" Liverpool	668	987	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided its detention arrives within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardesses.

All ships have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Purser supplies Iodine Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :— Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
† Dumra ... 1695	Friday 5th April	6 a.m.	direct.
‡ Lhasa ... 2184	Mon. 8th April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & O. M.

* Kaisar ..., 1195 Thurs. 11 April 9 a.m. C. M.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly).

S. S. Kaisar, 1195 tons, on Thursday, 11th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3,200 tons, on Wednesday 17th April, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Bussreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 6th April,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
4th April, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4029	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
† Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	28th April
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May
Fr. Ferdinand.,	6046	P. A. Lova	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500		
To Trieste or Venice and back ...	" 750		
To London via Trieste	" 579	to	644*
To London via Trieste and back..	" 903	"	1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice.....	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back ...	" 525		
To London via Trieste.....	" 439	to	449†
To London via Trieste and back...	" 633	"	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice.....	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back ...	" 675		
To London via Trieste.....	" 549	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back...	" 823	"	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

SCHAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand....	6046	P. A. Lova	5th April

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
65 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken,
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 12,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHOTOGRAPHER.

A SCIENTIFIC AND INTELLECTUAL HOBBY EASILY ACQUIRED.

The Camera of the irreducible Minimum of Size and Weight, bearing the GOERZ HALL-MARK of transendental quality, can afford you a greater amount of pleasure and interest in

SIMPLE PHOTOGRAPHY

than the more cumbersome patterns of folding cameras.

The importance of Photography in our day is due in no small measure to the improvements that have been made in the Manufacture of the accessories employed in that art. Several types of Camera, meeting all modern requirements, have lately been offered to AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS and one of the foremost of these is the Waistcoat.

A PRACTICAL CAMERA NO LARGER THAN THE HAND.

POCKET CAMERA "TENAX"

which is the tiny dimensions of 3¼ inches by 2¾ inches by 1 inch and weighs only 13 oz., so that it can easily be carried in one's Waistcoat pocket, the pictures from which can afterwards be enlarged, with the "Tenax" daylight enlarging apparatus.

MOTORISTS, CYCLISTS, TRAVELLERS, TOURISTS &C.

will more than appreciate the enjoyment which such a companion can give.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

DON'T PLAY WITH YOUR HEALTH.

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They cures.
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impoteney, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, ste, etc. Re. 1-8-ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.
} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS
Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

P. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

Post Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£.	2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	"	109,674
Annual Income	...	"	1,451,086
Assets	...	"	10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		"	26,765,112
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910	... ...	£	442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurance, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.
No. 2,139.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 4,000 Tons of SOUTH WALES COAL, Admiralty List to be delivered at Bushire on or before 31st May, 1912, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, upto 2 p.m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1912.

2. Any other information in connection with this tender can be obtained at this office.

3. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for supply of South Wales Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 30th March, 1912.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April, 1912, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1911,

2.—To consider and if thought fit to pass a resolution declaring that the Company is of opinion that it is expedient for the Company to commence and carry on the business of manufacturing and selling cotton cloth and authorising the Directors to purchase the necessary machinery for that purpose and to erect the necessary buildings on the premises where the Company's Mills are situated for the purpose of installing such machinery and to commence such business as early as possible.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1912.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of April, 1912 to 26th day of April, 1912, both days inclusive.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY the 12th day of April, 1912, at 3-5 p.m., (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1912.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of April, 1912, to 26th day of April, 1912 both days inclusive.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April, 1912, at 3-10 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1911.

2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1912.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of April to the 26th day of April, 1912, both days inclusive.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April, 1912, at 3-15 P. M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account upto 31st December, 1911.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1912.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of April, 1912 to 26th day of April, 1912 both days inclusive.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business :—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1911.

2nd.—To appoint two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The Manockji Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 1st April, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN from VICTORIA TERMINUS to LONAVLA, will RUN on THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1912, instead of on Saturday, the 6th and the UP EXPRESS TRAIN will RUN from LONAVLA to VICTORIA TERMINUS on TUESDAY, the 9th April, 1912, instead of on Monday the 8th, to the usual timings on account of Easter Holidays.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 29th March 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH March, 1912.

NO. 1996.—Under the provisions of section 438 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council hereby directs that the premises hereinafter mentioned, being the OLD MOGUL CEMETERY No. 26, situate at Queen's Road, shall NO LONGER BE USED, for the disposal of the dead :—

On the North it is bounded by Princess Street;
On the South by Public Lane off Chandanwady Lane;
On the East by Chandanwady Lane; and
On the West by Queen's Road.

The area of the Burial Ground to be closed is 3,432 square yards.

By Order of His Excellency this Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. L. RIEN,
Secretary to Government.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY will be CLOSED, on the 5th instant (GOOD FRIDAY.)

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 5th, 6th and 8th proximo, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th March, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that DINSHAW DHUNJIBHOY PATEL, ARDESHIR DHUNJIBHOY PATEL, PESTONJI DHUNJIBHOY PATEL, RUSTOMJI DHUNJIBHOY PATEL and PIROZSHAW DHUNJIBHOY PATEL, all of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, lease assement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at No. 14 E, Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax land or ground being the remainder of a larger piece of land admeasuring 291 square yards or thereabouts, whereout 47 square yards or thereabouts, were acquired by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lohar Street, on the North side of the Street, formerly called the New Sonapur Lane but now called Lohar Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts, and formerly Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 239, New No. A-3776, Old Survey No. 47, and New Survey No. 2-8246 of Pension and Tax, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Manekji Beramji Pestagina but now of Cooverji Hormanji Plumber, on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Boonabai Merwanji Mehta but now of Jerbai Pirozshaw Chinoy, and partly by vacant land formerly belonging to the vendors but now belonging to the City Improvement Trusts, on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the said City Improvement Trusts, and on or towards the South by the said Lohar Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 2777-2778, and Street No. 385-87, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors.—Dated this 3rd day of April, 1912.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 338 of 1912.

(1). THACKERSEY TEJU, residing at Nava Nagpada,
(2). BHIMJI RANSEY, residing at Nava Nagpada,
(3) KHAIRAJ KHETU, residing at Byculla,
(4). VIJPAL MULJI, residing at Fanaswady and
(5). RAISEY VELJI, residing at Parel, Lalbaug, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, Merchants, Members of the Cutchi Visa Oswal Sthanakvasi Caste, suing as the Trustees of the funds and properties of the said caste, duly appointed at a meeting of the said caste, held on the 25th of October, 1911, or in the alternative suing under the provisions of Order 1 Rule 8 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (1908) on behalf of themselves and all other members (save the defendant) of the said caste.....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

LAKHAMSEY NAPPOO, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Dana Bunder outside Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Notice is hereby given that the above Suit has on the 21st day of March, 1912, been instituted with the consent of the Honourable the Advocate-General of Bombay, by the abovenamed plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all other Members of the Cutchi Visa Oswal Sthanakwasi Caste, except the defendant abovenamed against the said Lakhamsey Nappoo, praying for the following reliefs :—

(a). That the defendant may be ordered to account for his management of the caste properties and Funds,
(b). That the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the amount found due on the taking of the said accounts.
(c). That the defendant may be ordered to deliver possession to the plaintiffs of the caste property, at Chinchpoogli and title deeds thereof.
(d). That the defendant may be ordered to deliver to the plaintiffs all caste funds and other moveable properties in his possession and all books of accounts, papers, vouchers and documents belonging to the caste.
(e). That the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 10,624-2-0 mentioned in the Plaint with interest, thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum, from the respective dates, when the defendant took the same out of the Caste Funds.
(f). That it may be declared that the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds now with the Tribunal of Appeal of the value of Rs. 20,935, and all accretions thereto and any other moneys that may represent the compensation paid for the caste property as stated in the plaint, belong to the caste and that the plaintiffs are entitled to receive the same on behalf of the caste.
(g). That the defendant's claim to be an equitable mortgagee of the whole of the caste property or any portion thereof may be declared to be false and invalid and that it may be declared that the defendant is not an equitable mortgagee of any of the caste property.
(h). That the matters mentioned in the letter of the 30th day of September, 1911, mentioned in the plaint may be fully inquired into and the defendants liability in respect thereof declared and decreed against him.
(i). That the defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of this Suit.

And that the hearing of the above Suit has been fixed for 10th day of June, 1912.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1912.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of March, 1912.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF TOYS, SHOP STANDS, SHOW CASE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Dinsha B. Mody, an insolvent, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Kalkadevi Road, opposite Messrs. Chinoy Bros. and next to Mahomedally Mahal, toys such as doll houses, doll perambulator, rubber stamps, toy guns, stamps, dolls, tin toys, show case, wooden stand, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suite buyers and is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Naran Dhuru Street or Bachhaya Mohalla, out of Fort.

H. C. O. O. C. J. Suit No. 155 of 1909.
Madhawrao Shivshanker and others.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Harischandra Sunderlal and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavrao Shivshanker Jinabhai Narandas, Vithal Pashotam, Damodar Manekchand, Morarji Tricumjee, Godhavji Mitha and Purshotam Padamsey Kaku, the seven out of the eight Trustees, appointed under the Consent Decree herein, dated the 1st day of April, 1911, and in pursuance of the direction contained in the consent order herein, dated the 20th day of January, 1912, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, the 4th day of April 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following valuable landed property at the premises:

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Naran Dhuru Street, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under "B" Ward No. 852, Street No. 35-37 and bounded as follows :—On the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the afore-said Naran Dhuru Street, on the North by the property of Soonderlal Vasram alias Gandia Maharaj and on the South by the property of Goredhandas Vanmalidas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai & Co., attorneys for the above-named first Trustee, Mr. Madhavrao Savshanker, and Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the rest of Trustees, at their respective addresses at 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, and at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as almyrahs, cupboards, drawing-room, suites of sofas, and chairs, dressing and wash-hand table, cots, iron safes, phonographs, tables, teapoys, chest-of-drawers.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th April, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 36, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1912, in the afternoon, at their Rooms of a quantity of piece-goods and other different kinds of goods.

A quantity of grey piece-goods, such as shirtings, jaconets, dhoties, etc.
7 cases Persian prints.
1 case French velvet.
A few pieces imitation gold gagrapaths.
On account of the concerned—
W. W. 431 C. C.—31-40—10 cases hurricane lanterns.
J. T. 634C.—2—1 Grate filters.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with sections 88 and 101 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods,

46 cases whiskey, champagne, sand claret cases, woollen goods cotton and silk mixed goods, linen thread, green tea, Windsor soap, window glass, pathephone records, horse clothing, fire-crackers, lubricating oil glassware boxes sugar samples, 8 empty gas cylinders, 65 bags chiroli stones and pubri seed and planks etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th April, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed Property, in Mahomedan Street on Ripon Road.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria, attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Jacob Hajee Esaa and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Abdul Hoosein Shaikh Nooruddin Jivakhan, the deceased mortgagor Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1912, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of first mortgage dated 22nd June, 1907 and its Transfer dated 11th January, 1911 and Indentures of second mortgage and further charge respectively dated the 15th July, 1907, and 29th March, 1908 and made between the said Abdul Hoosein Shaikh Nooruddin Jivakhan of the one part and the said Jacob Hajee Esaa of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those three pieces or parcels of Fazandari land or ground and the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing on the said pieces and on a narrow strip of land adjoining to them purchased from the Bombay Municipality and all which pieces or parcels were made up and formed into one parcel for the purpose of erecting the said dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the western side of the passage called the Mahomedan Street in or at the Race-course, now called the Ripon Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 617 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less and registered with the other adjoining lands in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 198, New Nos. A-2 13720 A-2 13720, New Survey Nos. 2AA 3540 and are registered by the Fazandar Manordas Ghordhandas in his books under Nos. 19—18 and 20 and are bounded on the East by the Mahomedan Street

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 13-16		unchgd
do. Rentes ...	93		1-4
4½ do. Sterling Loan ...	94 3-4	1-4	
4½ do. Govt. Securities...	84 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	2d 13-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	26 7-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47 1-2	01	
do. do. New York...	4·87	1-4	
Discount at Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	3th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 3-8	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 3-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 3-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 3-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8—unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small buyers.

PORT SAID, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. s. s. "Mantua" has shipped £138,000 of Gold for India and "China" has shipped £50,000 for Singapore.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Steady, moderate business
Futures	Quiet
Manchester	Steady with a moderate demand
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 "
Imports ...	26,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·23 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 1-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·97	5·97	5·96	5·95	5·92
—34	—33	—33	—32	—33
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·92	5·86	5·84	5·84	
—34	—33	—33	—33	

New York official noon call May 10.61 ; July 10·73.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·06 ; July 11·06.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 34,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	... 8,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 8,000
Exports to Continent	... 31,000
Spot Cotton—	10·95 unchgd

Futures—Month of May 10·58—93 } Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Futures—Month of July 10·70—35 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 11 unchgd
Futures—Month of May	... 11·05—34
Do. do July	... 11·06—34
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... d 4 15-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 1-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 5 3-16
Good Bhownagger	... d 5 4-16
F. G. Bhownagger	... d 5 6-16
Fine Bhownagger	... d 5 8-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ...	... d 5 8-16
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 5 5-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	... d 5 7-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 5 9-16
Good M. G. Oomras	... d 5 5-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 5 9-16
Good Broach	... d 5 8-16
F. G. Broach	... d 5 21-32
Fine Broach	... d 5 13-16
Good Khandeish	... d 5 3-16
F. G. Khandeish...	... d 5 5-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	... 38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	... 38 unchgd
Do Months—May-June—London—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	... No Sellers.
Do. Month—Firm.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales	... 38 3-4
Do. Months—Mar.—Business done.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	... 49+ 1-4
Do. Months—	... Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal,
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	... 44 5-8+1-8
Do. Months—Apr.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.	
Tone—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 65 1-2+1 1-2
Do. Month—Apr.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.	
Tone—Strong.	
Linseed Calcutta...	... 61 9+3d
Do Months	... April-June.
Do Name of Port—London—Buyers.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...55 1-2+ 1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-15-0+0-2-0 —Apr.-May.—Hull—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	— 14 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 4 10+1d Apr.-May.—Sellers—Firmer

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	... £ 70 5-8+1-8
Copper Braziers	... £ 81 unchgd
Yellow Metal	... d 7 unchgd

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... Nominal

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	... 18 4 1-2—1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	... Nominal,
Do Months of Shipments	... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	... 14 6 —3-4d.
Months of Shipments	... May—Sellers.
Tone—Flat.—Opened easier—Closed firm—Recovered at the close	
BAR & Similar Crystal C & F India	... 19 6 unchgd
Months of Shipments	...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments	... April.-Value
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	14 6—June—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	14 7 1-2—June—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	15 9—June—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	15 10 1-2—June—Value.

Tone—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [3RD APRIL 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	37	35,763
B B and C I Railway ...	15	16,354

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d. on Demand and 1s 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Little business has been done and the Banks closed early pending the allotments of Council Bills. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 1-2
Shanghai "	...195
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 96 9-16 for Cash and the next Settlement. Little business has been done and rates close 1-16 lower.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96 8 0
Settlement	... "	96 8 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London close d 1 1-6 for ready at 26 13-16 and 1-16 higher for delivery 1-16 in two months at 26 7-8, New York was 1-8 up at 58 1-4. Locally the market is irregular. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	23 15 0
Australian " ...	...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	"	70 10 0
" 1st Settlement	...	"	70 10 0
" 2nd "	...	"	68 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Home markets closed slightly easier all-round. We have little change to report locally. Bazaar quotations are kept steady more from sentiment that owing to actual business. There is very little enquiry anywhere for contracts, and at the close the tone is easier. Khamgaon-Akola May is offering at Rs. 271.

Ready cotton is rather easier. Exporters are doing little and mills are offering lower prices, which holders are inclined to accept.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	279	May.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	281	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... "	279	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	"	275	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	271	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	261	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	255	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	"	260	"
Good H. G. Westerns	"	268	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	273	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	293	"
NEW CROP.			
Good M G Broach ...	... "	285-6	Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... "	235	Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports	...	21,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·93	5·96	5·95
—01	—01	—01
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·94	5·91	5·87
—01	—01	—01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·83	5·83	5·83
—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The advance in the Home markets continues and rates here are firmer for forward delivery.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11 3	0 R.T.
April.-May	... "	11 10	0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	... Rs.	7 14	0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... "	8 4	0 R.T.

JINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	56	8 0
Mughi	... "	55	0 0
Black Kutni	... "	48	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	... "	60	0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but Steady. We quote :—

Ap.-May	... ... Rs.	11 6	0 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8	0
Forward	... "	7 2	0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ...	...Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steadier. We quote—

Bold... ...	... Rs. 43	0 0
Small ...	... Rs. 41	4 0

WHEAT :—

The market is firm. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	7	0
" Delhi A.-M.	... "	5	6	3 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,790
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	40 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent Mill	91 1-4
Central India S & W Co... ...	2,090
David	432 1-2
Kohinoor	770
Manockji Petit	2,565
New Great Eastern	205
Standard	1,290

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	151 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	177
Bombay S N Co Ord.	273 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,370
Shivtajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4

RAILWAYS.

Gujarat Railway	90 1-2
Sind Light Railway	134 X D
Tapti Valley...	512 1-2

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	26,637 bales
Wheat ...	...	16,092 owts.
Linseed ...	...	51,385 "
Rapeseed ...	...	19,491 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	2,684 "
Poppyseed ...	...	941 "
Groundnuts...	...	2,526 "
Castorseed ...	...	15,804 "
Rice ...	...	11,889 "
Myrabollams ...	...	8,909 "
Cottonseed ...	...	15,102 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	Nil
Gram ...	...	6,227 "
Joowar ...	...	12,164 "
Maize ...	...	1,965 "

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 1st April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount in the Revised Estimate to be remitted during 1911-12	... £27,038,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 30th Mar. 1912, by Council Bills	...a£27,057,273

a Of this sum £1,988,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 193 tons oil cakes, the New Mofussil and Co ; 100 cwts zinodrom, C Macdonald and Co ; 1,002 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy ; 40 bales wool, R Dosa and Co ; 750 bales cotton, W Bottomley and Sons ; 80 bales wool, M Ruttonsee ; 2,400 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 33 bales wool, B Purshotandas ; 24 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 220 bales cottonwaste, W Wolf and Sons ; 110 bales wool, N Khatow.

City of Birmingham s—95 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,000 cwts linseed, 4,289 cwts gingellyseed, 17,500 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co ; 100 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 8,500 cwts linseed, 7,000 cwts wheat, 11,998 cwts teelseed, 11,617 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mooltan s—4 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—40,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—2925 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 6000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—17 bales hides and skins, 45 cwts deer horns, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—11 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts rapeseed, 6000 cwts linseed, 8000 cwts barley, 2000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

Tjomo s—600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Hatumet s—292 cwts myrabolams, M Cagpal.

Fairport s—96 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Pearlmoor s—183 cwts poppyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kirriemoor s—2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pearlmoor s—600 cwts groundnuts and 101 cwts cashew nuts, J Fashiri; 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 cwts olibanum, S Cooverjee and Co; 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 985 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

E. F. Ferdinand s—100 bales cotton, M. Jethabhoy.

Ceylon Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha; 70 cwts gum, A. H. Mowji and Co; 19 cwts lac, D. Chothia and Co.

Orteric s—200 bales cotton, M. M. Essabhoy ; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

E. F. Ferdinand s—203 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Orteric s—150 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

E. F. Ferdinand s—500 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha,

FOR SHANGHAI.

E. F. Ferdinand s—800 bales twist, Gr. Cotton and Co ; 200 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHAPLAIN OF COLABA.

Good Friday.—5th April.

7-30 a.m.—Litany and Meditation.
8 a. m.—Service of the Altar.
9-30 a.m.—Parade Service.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
6-30 p.m.—Mission Service and Address.

Holy Saturday.

7-30 a.m.—The Service of the Altar.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
5-15 p.m.—Service of Preparation for the Easter Communion.

Easter Day.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Plain).
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Sung).
(Tours in F.)
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Low Sunday,
and following Sundays during the Hot Weather.

7 a.m.—Parade Service.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY, THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

Good Friday.

8-30 a.m.—Matins, Awk-Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon with "Stony of the Cross."

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Good Friday.

8-30 a.m.—Preacher : Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher : Mr. W. J. Kenshett.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.
Institute open every evening in the week.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher : Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher : Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Good Friday.

8-0 a.m. Morning Prayer and Ante-Communion.
11-30 a.m. Litany and Address on the Seven Words.
6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Beni-Israel School Building Fund.

Easter Day.

8-0 a.m. Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the Bombay Vernacular Congregations.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Opposite the Post Office, Middle Colaba.)
Easter Day.

Morning service 9 o'clock.
Evening service 6-30 o'clock. Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a.m., yesterday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total.....	19	15
Same date last year.....	40	40
Total mortality from all causes...		129
Same date last year.....		158

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

IRVINE—March 22 at 18, Cantonments, Cawnpore, the wife of Maurice L. C. Irvine, M. B, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maundy Thursday.
Allan Wilkie's Company, Royal Opera House, "Sweet Lavender."
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim :—"'Recreations up-town' don't fit a young man for 'business down town."—Henry Clews.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 22nd of March, left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the month of March was 425 of whom 422 were males and 73 females.

PRESENTATION :—A interesting ceremony took place at the offices of the Standard Life Assurance Co. Hornby Road, Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon, when the employes presented a beautifully carved silver tray to the Secretary, Mr. F. A. Prevost, on his leaving for England.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During the month of March the total number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,460 among them the number of new admissions was 878, classified as follows:—Hindus 2,768; Mussalman 657 ; Parsi 8 ; other castes 27 ; total 3,460. The average of daily attendance was 111.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per s.s. "Ceylon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow, Friday.—Mails for L. Marques and South Africa via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Tymeric" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—On behalf of the Bombay Sanitary Association Dr. C. Coutinho, L. M. and S., B. Sc. B. Hy., gave a lecture on Malaria to the students of the St. Xavier's College on Tuesday last. Revd. Father Aillinger, S. J., occupied the chair. The lecture was illustrated by magic lantern slides and live specimens of malaria carrying mosquitoes and photographs of malaria patients were also shown.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a 'mali' named Barek Narayan. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was walking along Dadar Road on the 22nd ultimo, when he was knocked down by a private victoria and trampled on by the horse attached to it. He afterwards got up and went to the police chowki where he said he blamed nobody for the mishap. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batn., G. P. By. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Light Horse
Overture	La Reine d'un Jour — Adam
a Song	Violets — Wright
b Patrol	Siamese — Lincke
Selection	Miss Book of Holland — Rubens
Valse	Rouge et Noir — Lotter
Selection	Beddon Hall — Sullivan
Galop	The Touists — Fredbe

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue on view of the body of Salaudin Sheikh Dawood, a Mahomedan, aged 55. The evidence showed that on Tuesday night the deceased, who was carrying a basket on his head, was passing along Parel Road at Bhendi Bazaar. While near the Nawab's mosque he started to cross the road from west to east when motor-car No. 1,584, driven by one Mahomed Maulana, came up. The car was going towards Pydhowni and was in front of a tram-car, while taxi-cabs were standing opposite the mosque on the left of the car. There was a good deal of traffic on the road and the chauffeur was driving at an ordinary pace and was blowing the horn at the time. The deceased was running across the road. The driver seeing him in his way turned his car to the left, but before the car could be stopped, deceased was knocked down by the mud-guard and was run over. The deceased was removed to the hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from injuries received by his being accidentally knocked down and run over by a motor-car.

MAIDANIA.

Extensive Easter Programme.

A SPECIAL programme is announced for the forthcoming Easter holidays which should ensure a large attendance at this popular resort.

Saturday next is a children's day, and every child entering the gate between 6 and 8 o'clock will be presented with a toy and a free ticket for the Himalayan Railway or any one other side show, including the "Punch and Judy," which has recently been added. At 6-30 in the skating-rink, there is to be a children's beauty competition and prizes will be awarded to the best looking girl and boy in each community, European, Parsee, Hindoo and Mahomedan. The judging will be done by a number of ladies who have volunteered their services.

Skating will be resumed at 7 o'clock and in the evening and at 9-30 there will be a "fancy dress Carnival," and prizes will be given to the most attractive lady's and gentleman's costumes.

Silver watches are also to be given away to those scoring best at the "Football Game" and "Aunt Sally."

On Easter Monday there is to be military ball, although civilians are invited to attend. A special musical programme has been arranged and dancing will be kept up to a late hour.

During the Easter holidays the gates will be opened at 6 o'clock instead of 6-30 p.m., and the rate of admission will be As. 2.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.
Bombay, 4th April.

268. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters immediately.

269. Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed from Friday, the 5th to Monday the 8th instant, on account of Good Friday and Easter Holidays.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

An express train near Gaya was stopped the other day by a panther which was caught up by the cowcatcher on the engine. After the train had travelled thirty miles, the animal got away but was ultimately killed by an assistant permanent way inspector.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

KUMAR SENT TO JAIL.

BEFORE the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, yesterday morning, Mr. Barney, Sheriff's Bailiff, placed Shri Mansur Khachar of Jasdan, who was under arrest on the execution of a decreee obtained by Abdulla Khaki Readymoney for Rs. 2,786 from the Court of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman and of a decree obtained by Pari Chhaganlal Bechardass for Rs. 10,200 from the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mansur was arrested yesterday morning by Mr. Barney at Thana, where he was living. The arrest was under the Court's Order, made the day before.

Before his Lordship, Mansur asked for time, saying that he expected money from Jasdan.

His Lordship committed Mansur to jail for the full period on each of the two decrees (i. e. one year in all) or until such time as he paid up the amounts of the decrees.

In the afternoon, Mr. J. D. Davar appeared before his Lordship on behalf of Mansur and said that Mansur had filed his petition in insolvency and had been adjudicated on the same. At present he applied for a provisional interim order. His jewellery worth about four and a half lakhs was now in the Specie Bank as it was mortgaged to Sabu Sidick for two lakhs and a half. The Official Assignee would recover that. His Lordship refused the application, observing that the man had made no effort to pay up and had lived at Thana in hiding ; that he had not satisfied a single decree and he ordered that he should be arrested at any hour even on Sunday. The present order could not be for the benefit of the creditors and he was more safe where he had been sent.

The application was refused.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of, among others, the following matters:—

RE GORDHAN VAGHJI.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the hearing of the rule to withdraw the petition, was adjourned till after the summer vacation, and the insolvent was granted an interim order till that period.

RE J. S. PARPIA.

Mr. Babadurji, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. J. D. Davar opposed the application.

Mr. Babadurji said that the only charge against his client was of suppressing books, but these were missing. The insolvent was charged before the Commissioner with tampering with his books, but the Commissioner decided in his client's favour. The insolvent had no reason whatever to suppress the books.

His Lordship rejected the application.

RE AUGUSTUS D'SOUZA.

Mr. Nadkarni, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained four months' interim order, as one of the creditors was in Goa.

RE VIRJI SRICUM.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the Official Assignee and applied for an order, under section 86 of the old Act, for leave to issue execution on the property of the insolvent. Mr. Davar said that the insolvent had obtained his personal discharge. He died subsequently leaving a will and estate worth Rs. 75,000. He, therefore, asked the Court to revive judgment in favour of the Official Assignee.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE THAKORDASS P. SHA.

On the application of Mr. Jesangbhai B. Patel, this insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE RATANSEY KURPAL.

Mr. Babadurji, for the insolvent, applied for sanction of the scheme of compromise.

Mr. H. S. Captain, for the petitioning creditor, consented.

His Lordship sanctioned the scheme and ordered the adjudication to be annulled.

RE SEWJI HIRJI.

Mr. Jesangbhai B. Patel applied for and obtained an interim order for the insolvent.

RE TEJLI DAYA AND COY.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvents, applied for the approval and sanction of the compromise.

There was no opposition.

His Lordship sanctioned the scheme and annulled the adjudication order.

RE JEHANGIR HIRJIBHOY.

Mr. Munsif, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their personal discharges :—Purshotam Lalji and others ; Rehemanbhoy Assur Lalji ; Esmail Abde Rehman ; Jaffer Pira Dosa ; Syeb Moosaji ; Bhau Visram ; Ambaram S. Joshi ; Sadasiv Y. Laud ; Daya Jiwan Sha ; Shivaji Anant Desai ; George Thomas Rosario ; Boluji Raluji Markande ; Balkrishna N. Pandya and Vrajlal Lakhmichand Sha.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton presided yesterday at a sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Luximon Narayen, an old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft in a building. He also admitted previous convictions.

His Lordship reserved sentence.

Dawood Rajemud pleaded guilty to a charge of grievous hurt by cutting off his wife's nose.

His Lordship reserved sentence.

William Charles Rogers, a European, pleaded guilty to charges of the theft of a cheque book of W. C. Durham, forgery of two cheques and cheating.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson prosecuted.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Nicholson said that the accused had been previously convicted of forgery at Calcutta. He was also convicted of bad livelihood at Chittagong. Inquiries were also in progress with regard to some other forgeries the accused was alleged to have committed.

His Lordship sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Antony Miranda, a Native Christian, was then placed before a common jury on charges of falsification of accounts, cheating and criminal breach of trust as a clerk.

Mr. H. P. Mody instructed by Messrs. Cragie, Blunt and Caree, conducted the prosecution on behalf of Messrs. Kemp and Company, the complainants ; the accused was defended by Mr. Joseph Baptista.

The prosecution case was that in November last Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., received certain information, in consequence of which he arrested a man named Perreira. On making further inquiries, he discovered that the accused, who was in charge of the books in the Fort establishment of Messrs. Kemp and Company, had made several false entries therein and had committed defalcations to the extent of nearly Rs. 3,000 within two months.

The case is proceeding.

DEATH OF MR. BRANSON.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. R. M. A. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, who had practised in the Bombay High Court and the courts under it for very nearly forty years, and who died at his residence, 14 Cuffe Parade, yesterday morning.

Mr. Branson had been ill for a very long time but he attended the Court until Tuesday last when his illness took a serious turn. He leaves behind him a widow and daughter.

Reference was made at the Bombay High Court to his death by the Chief Justice, who presided in the first Appeal Court with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor. His Lordship said :—

"Mr. Advocate-General, the news has just come of the death of Mr. Branson, the oldest practitioner in this Court. I dare say some of you knew that he had been ill for a long time and, therefore, were prepared for his sudden death. I, however, did not know that he was so ill. I only heard of his serious illness this morning. And I am sure that Mr. Branson would have been the last person to wish that the courts should be closed on his account. It is very nearly the end of the term and it is necessary that we should sit to dispose of our business, otherwise we should rise as a mark of respect. Throughout his long career, Mr. Branson stood out as a fine example of a courageous, eloquent and conscientious Advocate. He will be long remembered and deeply regretted."

The Advocate-General, replying, said :—"On behalf of the Bar, I have to express the very great regret we feel on the death of Mr. Branson. I must say that it has come upon me as a very great surprise, I did not know of his illness until this moment. His death has removed a well-known practitioner ; I think he was one of the ablest advocates that have practised in this Court."

On behalf of the pleaders practising on the Appellate Side, Mr. G. S. Rao, Government Pleader, said :—"On behalf of the Appellate Bar, I join in the regret which the learned Advocate-General has expressed at the death of Mr

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palitana, 1933 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed, sailed yesterday for Basreh via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola 510 tons Captain G. R. Elton, will sail to-day for Basreh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hatamet 2514 tons, Captain A Peters sailed on Wednesday, for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Nordfaren, 2,397 tons, Captain N. Olsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shirala, 3,399 tons Captain F. R. Gun-Cunningham arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and general.

The steamer Washington, 2,659 tons, Captain C. Stege, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Kustenji, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The City Line steamer City of Birmingham 4,838 tons, Captain B. Dowse, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi with a general and some bottom cargo.

The steamer Tjom, 699 tons Captain O. Danielson sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Algeries with a general cargo.

The steamer Beethoven 2,360 tons, Captain J Mitchell sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Dalhousie...Comdr D V Vines.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 3.

Baron Fairlie ...2393 ...Killick Nixon & Co
Behrein ...1403 Broome ...Basreh ...6-4... Arab S N Co
Clan Maclachlan...3008 Rolfe-s...J Finlay Co
Dalemoor ...257 Brahs...
E F Ferdinand...3812 Leva China ...A L L S N Co
Gymeric...2598 Cassick ...
Gailie...555 ...J Mackintosh & Co
Hostilius ...993 D'Lorae...Bo & P S N Co
Havelidar ...3086 Elliott ...T M & Co
Islami...2545 Goode ...N F...N F...Bo & P S N Co
Itola...3602 Tucker...M M & Co
Koweit...2336 Coates...H S N Co
Kola...510 Elton...Basreh ...M M & Co
Koala ...960 McLarin...11-3 ...K N & Co
Landaura...2187 Woodget...M M & Co
Lalpoora ...2124 Pratt...M M & Co
Linga...967 Rothwell ...Karachi ...5-4...M M & Co
Majida...1857 Watson...Bo & P S N Co
Mojisi ...1857 Watson ...Bo & P S N Co
Mars ...2236 Goodwin...K N & Co
Norkoowa ...1074 Jones ...M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr ...212 Nacoda...Arab ...S N Co
Nasri...911 March ...Bo & P S N Co
Nordfarer ...2397 Olsen ...
Nadir ...2041 Ellis...T M & Co
Pearlmoor ...2576 Stonehouse...W & A G & Co
Pagoatura ...3160 Fish block...
Shah Jehan ...2635 McBean ...Shah S N Co
Saifi ...565 Morin...Arab S N Co
Somali ...2560 Kasoo ...A S & Co
Shirala...3397 Gun-Cunningham ...Calcutta...M M & Co
Washington...2659 Stege ...Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Coats.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Cuyebosse	3391	Wodge	Antwerp	...	M M & Co
C&R Altmark	2715	Haase	Rangoon	...5-4	W & A G & Co
D&E Hindoo	3156	Groves	...10-4	...	J Finlay & Co
F Ceylon Maru	3142	Tozawa	...	Kobe ...3-4	N Y Kaisha
H Southvill	2256	Hair	...Genoa	...16-4	J M & Co
K Turkistan	2869	Bliantt	...M'brough	...	...
M Osterio	4105	Findlay	...Kobe	...	T M & Co
N Fairport	2433	Greig	...Alexandria	...Antwerp	...
			11-4	...W & A Graham & Co	
P Clearpool	3714	Barnell	...	...W & A G & Co	
Q Mohammadi	1251	Newby	...	...Bo & P S N Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4325	Osborne	...Liverpool	...12-4... W & A G & Co
7 Habsburg	2116	Siberich	...Trieste	...16-4... A L S N Co
9 City of Birmingham	4838	Dowse	...4-4	...K'chi... K N & Co
10 & 11 Haddon Hall	2677	Parry	...Liverpool	...4-4... K N & Co
12&13 Mooltan	4834	Raddock	...London	...6-4... P & O Co
16 President	2083	Bremer	...Dareslem	...6-4 ... A Strandes Co

H W P D

Nutravati	699	Fakira	...N F...N F...Bo S N Co
Mahamadi	549	Ahmed	...Repairing...Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Washington	Stege	Kustengi, Mar 10
3	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Apl 1
	Clan Maclachlan	Sodger	Glasgow, Feb 24
	Shirala	Cunningham	Calcutta, Mar 12
	Nordfarer	Olsen	Calcutta, Mar 23

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Palitana	McDiarmed	Basreh
	Hatamet	Peters	Antwerp, &c
	Olympia	Kinnard	Liverpool, &c
	Beethoven	Mitchell	Antwerp
	Tjomo	Danielsen	Antwerp, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kola, Elton, for Basreh.
" City of Birmingham, Dowse for L'pool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Sardegna, for Genoa, &c.
" Nadir, for Calcutta, &c
" Shirala, for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Markgraf left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday afternoon, via Lamu.

The Ellerman Line s. s. Merton Hall passed Suez on the 2nd instant and is due to arrive in Bombay about noon on the 13th instant. The same Co's s. s. Trafford Hall arrived at Marseilles on the morning of 1st instant homeward bound. The same steamer City of York passed Perim on the 2nd instant and is due to arrive here at about 7 a.m. on the 9th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.	Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	30	m 9 34	26 2	30	m 3 40	18 2
		10 12 a	28 2		3 29 a	16 10
S	31	m 10 28	27 6	31	m 4 20	16 10
		10 50 a	28 8		4 21 a	16 6
	Apl.			Apl.		
M	1	m 11 14	28 6	1	m 4 55	15 8
		11 24 a	28 10		5 5 a	16 5
TU	2	m 11 55	29 1	2	m 5 29	14 11
		11 56 a	28 8		5 45 a	16 7
W	3	m 0 38 a	29 2	3	m 6 0	14 7
					6 22 a	17 1
TH	4	m 0 27	28 3	4	m 6 31	14 8
		1 10 a	28 9		6 57 a	17 10
F	5	m 0 57	27 6	5	m 7 1	15 1
		1 46 a	25 1		7 31 a	18 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Mar. 30	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 35m	Sunset	6h 52m
" 31	(Sunday)	"	6h 34m	"	6h 52m
Apl. 1	(Monday)	"	6h 33m	"	6h 52m
" 2	(Tuesday)	"	6h 33m	"	6h 53m
" 3	(Wednesday)	"	6h 32m	"	6h 53m
" 4	(Thursday)	"	6h 31m	"	6h 53m
" 5	(Friday)	"	6h 30m	"	6h 54m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, April 2nd, 3h. 34-6m. a.m. ; Last Quarter, 9th, 5h. 53-8m. p.m. ; New Moon, 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p. m.; First Quarter, 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m.;

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

EVERY MAN

HIS OWN

PHOTOGRAPHER.

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which is the tiny dimensions of 3¼ inches by 2¼ inches by 1 inch and weighs only 13 oz., so that it can easily be carried in one's Waistcoat pocket, the pictures from which can afterwards be enlarged with the "Tenax" daylight enlarging apparatus.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly

ONE HUNDRED GRANDS

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SOLE AGENTS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 4th April, 1912.

TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIA.

LAST evening's meeting in the Town Hall, over which His Excellency the Governor presided, marked the inauguration of a campaign against tuberculosis, which, it is to be hoped, will have as far-reaching effect as that against plague. It may be regarded as the first serious step towards dealing with the disease which has spread with alarming rapidity here as in other countries and for the inception of the movement we are indebted to Mr. Ratan Tata who offered a handsome sum of money towards the cost. It is only of late that anything has been done to combat tuberculosis and just a year since the Local Government Board in England issued an order requiring a medical officer of any hospital, within forty-eight hours after his first recognition of pulmonary tuberculosis in a patient on whom he is attending, to notify to the Medical Officer of Health for the area in which the hospital is situated. The order came into operation in May last with such satisfactory results that six months later the disease was made generally notifiable. Bombay, and eventually India, may probably followed suit. But so far no systematic effort has been made, so fully occupied have the medical services been with plague and malaria in addition to the other thousand ills which flesh is heir to. The need for further investigation and action has become self-evident. Official returns give the figures, but, according to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, very few medical officers mention the disease in their annual reports. Among the men of the British Army in India we find that in the past official year a steady decline in the number of admissions to hospital from the disease, which had been continuous from 1903, was interrupted by an increase from 81 to 106 in the admissions, from nine to seventeen in the deaths and from sixty-six to seventy-one in the invalidings. There were sixty cases in the Northern Army and forty-six in the Southern, the stations most affected being Quetta, Kasauli and Agra.

In the Indian Army it appears the Gurkhas suffer more from the disease than any other class. Last year the admissions and deaths among soldiers of these regiments numbered 57 and 8 against 63 and 21. But last year they were unusually fortunate and the Corps of Guides headed the list, the Medical Officer in charge reporting that nearly all the patients probably became infected at Fort Abazai where the accommodation is bad and the ventilation and lighting very insufficient, whilst in an outbreak at Sialkot it became necessary to place the regiment under canvas, while the barracks were thoroughly disinfected, the walls scraped and lime-washed and the floors dug up and relaid. Regarding the prevalence of tuberculosis in the jails, it is explained that favourable or unfavourable conditions among the general population are usually reflected in the statistics of tubercle of the lungs among prisoners, and this was the case last year, which was one of good health and prosperity. Consequently the admission and death-rates among prisoners fell from 9·9 and 3·72 per thousand to 8·7 and 3·41. The fall in the rates was shared by all the provinces except Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. In Eastern Bengal, Assam and the Punjab overcrowding existed to such an extent as to render an increase in the amount of this disease inevitable. In the Central Provinces, the admission of two batches of very unhealthy prisoners from the Bastar State raised the death-rates all round. For India and Burma, as a whole the statistics of the past ten years do not indicate any important change in the prevalence and mortality of tubercle lungs among prisoners in the different provinces, considered separately, the increase during recent years in the Punjab jails and the decreases in the jails of Bombay and Burma however being noteworthy features of the statistics. In all provinces, it appears, strenuous efforts to ensure the segregation of all tuberculous prisoners are made, but they are repeatedly defeated by lack of accommodation and by the almost general absence of separate wards for the purpose. Whether or not, says the Sanitary Commissioner, "we believe that most of the cases are contracted outside or inside the jails, nothing is clearer than the close correlation between overcrowding and the mortality from the disease and there can exist no reasonable doubt that the lack of accommodation, which is a chronic defect of the jails in several Provinces could be remedied, a great change in the death-rates from tubercle of the lungs and other communicable diseases would result."

How easily the disease may be comunicated may be gathered from the fact that of 210 prisoners who died of turbercle of the lungs in Indian jails, a hundred and two were in good health on admission, seventy in indifferent health, and only thirty-eight in bad health. But the Royal Commission in England in its final report last year left much for further investigation and it may be the Bombay League, though its operations in India, will complete the investigation necessary for the full solution of many problems. The Governor expressed the hope that such might be the case, but could offer the League no hope of direct pecuniary support. But why should it? The people must be taught to take care of themselves and to act on their own initiative. Mr. R. Tata has shown them the way and others may follow in his footsteps, Dr. Turner gave some details showing how and why they should, and we may hope that the League inaugurated last evening will achieve more beneficial results than its promoters dare anticipate.

FOREIGN TRAVEL AMONG HINDUS.

THE question of foreign travel is a very vexed one among Hindus, and every now and then its discussion among them rouses the old forces of orthodoxy and intolerance to assume a defiant, menacing tone against the champions of reform. More than a year ago the very high ecclesiastical authority of the head priest or Shankaracharya of Dwarka pronounced in favour of receiving back into the caste, after due penance, those who had returned from foreign travel, and after such an authoritative decision of one who is looked upon as almost a Pope by the majority of Hindus, it was supposed that this question would be set at rest, and all those who had indulged in foreign travel would be allowed free entrance in their caste when they returned to India and performed certain expiatory ceremonies. But only recently the Kapoles of this city, who hold a high place owing to their wealth and business qualities, were thrown into great agitation by a leading man of their community having gone to England to witness the Coronation. Matters were complicated because this individual, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, was president for some time of this community, and belonged to the family of the famous Rupji Dhunji, who was the first Kapole to settle in business in Bombay from Diu in Kathiawad at the end of the seventeenth century, and obtained for himself and his caste, great reputation in the city. Once before another Kapole, Mr. Tribhowandas' brother-in-law, Mr. Mulji Barbhaya, a former President of the Municipal Corporation, had the courage to visit Europe and upon his return there was similar trouble, though the Shankaracharya of Shrigeri pronounced in favour of receiving him back into the caste after due penance. The old orthodox party which is strong among Kapoles quoted certain scriptures, especially the sacred treatise of the Nirnay Sindhu, prohibiting foreign travel, and showed great unwillingness to abide by the decision of His Holiness of Southern India. In the present instance there were signs of like trouble, nay even greater, because their whilom President had dared to break their caste rule against a voyage to Europe. On his return some time ago Mr. Tribhowandas petitioned the community to be received back into the caste after purification, and there was some fear, looking to the state of opinion in the caste that the petition would be rejected. A meeting held some time ago had to be dissolved owing to great uproar and excitement of those assembled to consider certain rules framed for the management of caste affairs. But the temper of the community seems to have improved since then, and another meeting held a few days back has come to a satisfactory conclusion. The chairman of the meeting seems to have shown great tact and the successful result is largely owing to him. It was resolved that Mr. Tribhowandas be taken back into the caste after purificatory ceremonies, concerning which a Vaishnav Shastri should be consulted and his advice followed. The Kapoles are Vaishnavs, or followers of Vishnu, of the school of Vallabh. So their decision to follow the advice of a Vaishnav high priest can be understood, though we do not believe that it can differ in any material respect from that of the Shankaracharaya, the head priest of the followers of Shiv. When the Vaishnav head priest pronounces on this subject of foreign travel, we shall have the authoritative decision of both of the two great branches of Hinduism, the followers of Shiv and of Krishna, and there will be no more trouble about the matter. It was a great triumph when the Shankaracharya declared himself in favour of this much needed reform last year. He showed himself particularly enlightened and capable of taking a statesmanlike view of the position. The times are changed, and it is gratifying to find a responsible and highly venerated head of Hinduism like the Shankaracharya go so far with these changed times and circumstances as to countenance and sanction a useful reform required since foreign travel has become essential to every man who would succeed in life.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

A SURPLUS of six and a half millions is not only the highest on record but is many times more than was anticipated. When the financial year started conditions were abnormal, for the Budget was hung up and it would almost appear that Mr. Lloyd George had overtaxed the people that he has so much to the good. Under-spending the Chancellor will not plead guilty to, but he only explains away a million and a half which the Admiralty might have spent but did not. That is not a saving, but only a postponement of the expenditure on the Navy, he says, and it seems quite clear that the Government is fully persuaded as to the undesirability of starving the Admiralty. While Mr. Churchill says he wants money for the Navy Mr. Lloyd George promises to find it. The references to other important matters appear to have been but brief, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer indicated the serious loss the country had sustained as the result of the recent strikes. With such a handsome surplus it is somewhat remarkable that failing a reduction in taxation—for fixing the tea-duty at five-pence is merely fixing when it stood—some portion is not devoted to the reduction of the National Debt, but the Chancellor is putting the whole to strengthening the Exchequer balance—building up a reserve against the possible emergencies foreshadowed recently by the First Lord of the Admiralty. We do not understand what the *Times* means by saying it was not clearly realised, after Mr. Lloyd George's statement, that Government set aside the surplus with the express intention of using it for the increase of shipbuilding if the German naval programme were increased. No other interpretation could possibly be put upon the remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There was no need to wait for Mr. Masterman's assurance, that the money would not be spent on anything but the Navy, without the sanction of the Commons, before realising the full meaning of plain words. Government, which has not a ship unpaid for, is wise to have the money in hand in case further expenditure is forced upon us.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE.

AUSTRALIAN federal finance is somewhat different from that of the Government of India. The Commonwealth Treasurer has adopted the practice of placing all available money in a trust fund, and but for this any surplus that there might be in hand at the end of a financial year would have been distributed among the States. The expenditure is made to balance exactly with the revenue, that is, of course, if all the revenue is not expended. Last year there was a large surplus which was treated as described, and at the end of June this year there seems every probability of a similarly fortunate state of affairs. All the money at present available from the gold received against the issue of Australian notes has been invested in loans to the States, and when Queensland recently applied for a loan of £1,000,000 the Commonwealth Treasurer was able to comply with the request, as there was a large sum put by in the trust fund which was earning considerably less than the interest charged to the States. All that the Commonwealth deposits are now earning in London is two per cent., whilst Queensland is paying three and a half per cent. on its recent loan. It again suited the Commonwealth Treasury to make the Queensland loan money available in London, as larger payments were provided for there in connection with the new naval unit than it was necessary to make. In other words the monthly accounts of the shipbuilders have been less in amount than was anticipated. Of the million borrowed by Queensland three quarters was transferred to the credit of the Queensland Treasury in London. Until the revenue and expenditure for the current financial year, which ends on June 30, can be accurately gauged it is understood to be the Commonwealth Treasurer's intention not to make further loans to the States but everything points to a large sum being available for such investment in the course of a few months.

*** TO-MORROW, being Good Friday, will be observed in these offices as a holiday. There will therefore be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Saturday morning.

WE regret to record the death from enteric fever at Neemuch on Wednesday of Captain R. S. Dunlop, of the 27th Cavalry.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, Education Member, who, with Lady Butler, is expected at Bangalore to-morrow morning, will among other institutions inspect the Indian Institute of Research.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Clark, Commerce and Industry Member, will arrive at Bangalore to-morrow, and will visit the Kolar Gold Fields on Saturday. Sir Hugh and Lady Daly being away at Ootacamund the visitors will stay at the West End Hotel.

IN the House of Commons in mail week Mr. Butcher brought in a Bill to facilitate the exercise of the Parliamentary franchise by soldiers.

DR. Spitta, the bacteriologist, after an exhaustive inquiry made at the request of the British Postmaster-General, has reported that the transmission of tuberculosis through the medium of the telephone mouthpiece is practically impossible.

PRINCE LIMBIN MINTHA, of the Burmese Royal family, a cousin of King Theban left Allahabad on Wednesday with his wife and family for Calcutta *en route* to Rangoon. The Prince has been a political pensioner of the Government since the annexation of Upper Burma and has been residing in Allahabad for the past twelve years. He has now been permitted by Government to return to his native land. The Prince and Princess and their accomplished daughters were popular figures in Allahabad society and a large number of friends assembled at the station to bid them good-bye

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE.

ON the last day of the sessions of the Viceroy's Council, Mr. Gokhale referred in very cordial and complimentary terms to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson and to Sir James Meston, the Financial Secretary, who has been promoted to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces. He commended their courtesy and accessibility, their readiness to supply any information required of them, and the heartiness with which they had adjusted themselves to the new order of things. Mr. Gokhale observed that, owing to the information that was made available to him and other non-official members, they have been able to perform their duty better than they might have done otherwise. When the reforms were inaugurated four years ago, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—I cannot recall his name at the present moment—exhorted the officials to work loyally for their success, and, I believe, the bureaucracy, as a whole, has been impregnated, more or less, with the new spirit. In this particular, it has acted in accordance with the best traditions of English public life, and herein lies the secret of the success of England as ruler of a wide Empire, including lands peopled by alien races. Our popular representatives in the Councils have adapted themselves similarly to the new conditions which have come into being. They find themselves overborne by an increased sense of responsibility, and in consequence they feel it incumbent on themselves to exercise temperance and restraint in the performance of their duty. Their conduct has earned the commendation of Lord Hardinge, as it did that of his predecessor in office ; and the experience of Provincial Governors has been equally satisfactory. There is a feeling among our representatives that they must justify the confidence reposed in them by exercising the larger powers and greater freedom conferred under the new constitution with wisdom and sobriety. They feel that they have, in a measure, a hand in the work of the administration, and in the shaping of the policy of the Government, and that, therefore, they are no longer a class by themselves, distinct and divided from Government receiving no sympathy and proferring none. They now perceive a gradual approximation between the Government and the people. An interchange of ideas, more free and full, is contributing to a better understanding. Our representatives now find their business too real, and their duty too solemn, to vent their patriotism in vague philippics, groping in ignorance, or, which was worse, founding their conclusions on imperfect knowledge, or incorrect information gathered from questionable sources.

A NATURAL UNION.

A free exchange of ideas has had its natural effect. It has brought about mutual respect and tolerance, with a clearer appreciation of the practical difficulties of administration. Wherever there is a disposition on the part of the popular leaders to go too fast, the Government acts as a brake upon their enthusiasm. There is thus a healthy and beneficent play of the forces of progress and the forces of restraint, an impatient, and sometimes wild, liberalism being tempered by enlightened conservation. The Government, as declared by Lord Hardinge, will see that the country is not wantonly thrown into the melting pot. We should wish rather the country to advance by the slow, but natural and enduring process of evolution. We must have some breathing time. We must not look for a rich harvest, almost as soon as the seed is sown. I believe that my countrymen are thankful for the solid benefits they have gained, and that it was only in a momentary fit of pessimism that Mr. Gokhale, anticipating the defeat of his Education Bill, said that it was the lot of Indians of the present generation to work by failures. When our men get better used to Parliamentary institutions, they will know exactly how to take their defeat. When a Bill or resolution is negatived, it is not right to hold that all the labour bestowed on it is, therefore, lost. In the remarkable speech with which Lord Hardinge concluded the sittings of his Council, he made some very sensible observations on this point which my countrymen will do well to study. He said : "The fact that a large majority of the resolutions brought forward by private members have been negatived by Government is no reason for regarding the discussions as sterile or a waste of time. On the contrary, I regard them as most beneficial, since not only do they present an opportunity for the Government to hear the views of honourable members from every part of the country, and thereby to acquire much useful local information ; but they enable the Government to explain clearly their own views and to give publicity to their reasons for not acceding to them."

A SPECULATION.

The *rapprochement* between the Government and the people will lead to a similar result between the European and Indian communities. The means whereby it will be effected will seem to work, in the beginning, against the accomplishment of this end, but the very causes which will operate at first against the establishment of harmony will be the very causes which will serve ultimately to promote it. I will illustrate this apparent paradox by an example. When the Racing Bill was discussed at the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Graham, who was opposed to it, said it was dangerous to arm the executive with powers under the measure to be used by them at their discretion. The Chief of Ichalcaranji promptly seized upon this argument, and observed that whenever it was proposed by Government to give executive powers under an enactment which affected Indians only, Europoans, both official and non-official, sided with the Government on the plea that such powers were essential, and that they did not necessarily involve any hardship. I believe that as time goes on, the European population of India will feel more and more the pinch of Government, as I may term it, from which they have hitherto been all but exempt. With the growth of the popular element in the administration, the exclusive privileges and other incidental advantages enjoyed by the European community of India shall dwindle and decrease. While the Government was a corporation distinct from the people, the European community, in so far as its interests were concerned, was, in a manner knit togother with the Government. The two were, to all intents and purposes, identical and indivisible. The ruling race was at one time with the actual rulers. The laws did not affect it so nearly ; they scarcely touched its interests. Being designed virtually for the subject races it was scarcely the concern of Europeans to examine them too closely. Now, the Government and the people are not so distinct and separate entities as they used to be. They are gradually being drawn together, and will identify themselves more closely with one another. The English community of India, and chiefly the permanent residents, will be drawn inevitably into this unity and co-operation, and the laws, in their equal operation, will affect them about as much as they will the natives of the country. Thus, they will both come to be on the same platform, and being in that position, their interests will coalesce, in the long run. Thus, may we not hope they will learn to know and understand one another better, and that identify of interests will result in mutual sympathy and tolerance ? Our gracious Sovereign, during his visit to India, gave us some golden advice, and his solemn exhortation on behalf of peace and concord has made a deep impression on the mind of the country. Is it only a fond vision to say that this harmony will triumph eventually over thepetty vexations of the present, and that the final result of the process through which the country is passing will be a fusion of interests, and that India will be a Commonwealth in the best and highest sense of the term?

THE PARSI HOSPITAL.

The Parsi General Hospital will stand as a splendid memorial to the enlightened public spirit and generosity of the community. The total funds, amounting to twenty-two lakhs and a half, work out to Rs. 22 per head of the total Zoroastrian population, an achievement which stands, perhaps, unparalleled. In any case, it is one to be proud of. Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit's gift of beautiful and specious grounds with buildings on Cumbala Hill, supplemented by a very handsome donation in hard cash, comes to nearly a third of the total subscriptions, and it is bare justice to him that the institution should be named after him. I agree with the proposal made by a vernacular paper that my Parsi neighbours should raise a statue to him, to be placed in the hospital grounds as a mark of their gratitude. I find that Mr, Bomonji is held in high esteem by his community as a Shethia of the old type, which, I am sorry, is dying away. In his benevolence and munificence he inherits the best traditions of the Petit family, and his charities are not exclusively communal. There are Indians, not a few, who have been rewarded with a knighthood for services of less value. But for his son, Mr. Jehangir Petit, the hospital would not have come into being. Undeterred by the failure of efforts previously made by others, he started the project, once again, and with his unflagging energy and perseverance he carried it through. Sir George Clarke, who opened the hospital, observed that the management of such an institution was no simple matter. It will try the administrative capacity of the Board to the utmost. Its success will depend mainly on its smooth and orderly working, and this can only be accomplished by eschewing petty squabbles, jealous rivalries, and sordid aims,—evils which detract from the usefulness of some public institutions managed by my countrymen.

DION.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Garden Party and Dinner at Peshawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, APRIL 3.

This afternoon there was a large garden party at Government House and Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge walked about the garden and talked to a number of guests. In the evening there was a dinner party in the new ball-room at Government House and those who had the honour to be invited by the Chief Commissioner to meet Their Excellencies were Sir Henry McMahon, Major-General Bannatine Aliason, Major-General Mullaly, Mr and Mrs. Tucker, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Stokes, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Rawlington, Sir James DuBoulay, Col. Nawab Sir Aslam-Khan, Col. Steele, Col. and Mrs. Dick, Col. and Mrs. Dundee, Col. and Mrs. Malleson, Col. and Mrs. Fane, Co. Robinson, Lieut.-Col Maxwell, Major Blakeway, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Lieut.-Col and Mrs. Rynd, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Eustace, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Miles, Lieut-Col. and Mrs. Bailey, Lieut.-Col. O'Kinealy, Mr. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Richey, Mr. and Mrs. Glose, Mr. Tidsell, Miss Sandford, Miss Lamb, Dr. Stein, Major Pedley, Major Crofton, Major the Hon. H. Fraser, Capt. the Hon. W. Forester, Captain Campbell, and Capt. Garstin.

PLAGUE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The plague is raging severely in Bankipur, especially in the Mithapur quarter.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, APRIL 2.

A steady stream of pilgrims has been coming into Palitana to pay homage to the idols on the sacred hills of Shetrunza ever since the Sihore Palitana Railway was constructed.

Kartaki Purnama Fair attracts thousands of people from distant parts of the country, necessitating the addition of extra train service being put on. The Chaitari Purnama Fair is less popular. This year the latter fair, which ended yesterday, brought together about 6,000 pilgrims. The scene at the time of the fair is interesting. The idols are bedecked with ornaments and their eyes set with diamonds and rubies.

The recent storms here this side have damaged the mango crops.

A passenger who was travelling from Bombay en route for Bhavnagar was found dead in a third class compartment of the down mail train, which left Wadhwan at 12-40. Yesterday, at Rampur station a medical examination proved death to be due to high fever.

ANTHRAX is the latest disease in the treatment of which Professor Ehrlich's drug salvarsan has been used experimentally. In an article contributed to the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*, Professor Bettmann and Dr. Laubenheimer report that in two cases within the experience of the Professor, the symptoms disappeared rapidly after the injection of a third of a gramme into the vein. The results of experiments on animals particularly susceptible to anthrax are regarded as encouraging. In the case of animals treated within twenty minutes of the time of infection all but one survived or died from some cause other than anthrax, the drug itself in some cases being responsible. In some cases animals were saved even though the injection was delayed for as long as six hours. The authors contend that salvarsan acted as a disinfectant by directly destroying the anthrax bacilli and their spores. In test-tube experiments, too, the drug was very effective in hindering the development of the germs.

THE HOME BUDGET.

LARGEST SURPLUS ON RECORD.

To Form Reserve Fund for the Navy.

WEAPON AGAINST GERMAN COMPETITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 2.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George introduced the Budget. He said that the surplus for 1911-12, amounting to £6,545,000, was the largest on record. The prosperity of trade during that financial year had exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

The principal taxes had done well despite the strikes, except, owing to the drought, that on sugar. Tea had yielded £141,000 below the estimate, though it had exceeded the estimate of the preceding year. This was due, firstly, to many tea estates having been converted into rubber plantations, and secondly to the strike.

The loss of revenue up to March 31st, which was directly attributable to the strike, was £400,000.

Mr. Lloyd George said that all classes had shared in the prosperity. He reviewed the working of the 1909 Budget. None of the taxes in that Budget could be justly described as revolutionary. They did not tax the necessaries of life. Trade had improved and unemployment had diminished. Before the strike began, unemployment had reached the lowest point ever touched.

Regarding the surplus, Mr. Lloyd George said that we were under-spending, and the nature of that economy must be considered. The under-spending by the Admiralty, amounting to £1,500,000, was only a postponement, not a saving. Two other contingencies must also be considered, viz., the effect of the strike, and the possibility mentioned by Mr. Churchill on March 18th. Nobody deplored more than himself the enormous waste on armaments, but so much depended upon the absolute inviolability of our shores that if we erred we were right to err on the safe side.

"So long," Mr. Lloyd George said, "as I am satisfied, as I am, that Mr. Churchill's demands will only secure the minimum necessary for safety, my duty will be to find the necessary finance. It is premature to say what or how much the very serious contingency to which Mr. Churchill referred may mean. All that we can do is to provide a necessary reserve for it."

Mr. Lloyd George proposed, at present, to devote the whole surplus to strengthening the Exchequer balance. If at the end of the year it had been unnecessary to draw upon it, Parliament would judge the situation and devote the reserve wholly or partly to the reduction of debt.

Next Year's Estimates.

Mr. Lloyd George estimated the expenditure for 1912-13, at £186,885,000,—an increase of £5,600,000. The increased expenditure was due to the Insurance Act and the purchase of the Telephones. He estimated that the strike would cause a total loss of revenue from spirits, tea, and sugar amounting to £800,000 this year, making with the past year £1,200,000.

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George said that the trade conditions of the world were exceptionally healthy. The future at home depended upon the readiness of capital to share its luck with labour, and on the moderation of labour in pressing its demands. On the whole, there was nothing on the horizon to mar the prospects of a bountiful year.

He feared that the prospects of reduction in naval expenditure were not very bright, and we should have reason to rejoice if we escaped a substantial increase this year, and a still larger increase next.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said he failed to see any justification for reserving the surplus to meet naval contingencies. Six millions was altogether beyond anything that would be required this year on the basis laid down by Mr. Churchill, thus diverting money from the Sinking Fund. The Government seemed utterly regardless of the credit of the country, and the effects would be deplorable. He begged Mr. Lloyd George to reconsider the proposal, which he would certainly resist.

A resolution fixing the tea duty at five pence was adopted.

For the Navy.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The *Times* states that Government set aside the surplus with the express intention of using it for an increase of shipbuilding, if the German naval programme were increased.

This was not clearly realised after Mr. Lloyd George's statement, but Mr. Masterman, winding up the debate, gave an assurance that the money would not be used except for the Navy without the express sanction of the House of Commons.

AVIATION.

London to Paris with a Passenger.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Mr. Hamel, to-day, flew from Hendon to Gris Nez and thence to Paris with a lady passenger.

AMERICAN COTTON WAGES.

BOSTON, APRIL 3.

Many cotton manufacturers, in the northern New England States have announced a second advance of 5 per cent. in wages, making the increase equal to that elsewhere in New England.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Progress of the Miners' Ballot.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The King has sent to Mr. John Burns a thousand guineas for the relief of the sufferers by the strike. Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra have each given a thousand pounds. Mr. Burns has undertaken the distribution of the money.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The result of the miners' ballot up to midnight was 141,353 in favour of resumption, and 156,015 against, including 12,879 Scottish miners for, and 20,850 against. Despite the hostile vote of the northern miners, it is believed that they will not oppose a national settlement should the Federation advise resumption.

Mr. Enoch Edwards, speaking at Stoke, said he was convinced that the ultimate result would be such as to empower himself and his colleagues to order the men to resume.

"A Blessing in Disguise."

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The *Times*, to-day, indicates that the coal strike may prove a blessing in disguise to railway companies, whom the experience has taught much concerning the superfluity of trains and the avoidance of expensive competition.

THE POISONING CASE.

Appeal against Sentence Dismissed.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The appeal of Frederick Seddon against the death sentence, resulting from the charge of murdering Miss Barrow, has been dismissed.

THE "SYRIA'S" COLLISION.

MALTA, APRIL 2.

The collision between the "Syria" and the "Circe" occurred at six o'clock in the evening. The "Syria" was moving very slowly owing to fog, but the impact of the "Circe" was terrific, the "Syria" heeling over twenty degrees.

The passengers rushed on deck, but there was no panic, and complete order was maintained. The necessary temporary repairs will take about four days.

PRINCE OF WALES IN PARIS.

Exchange of Visits with the President.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

President Fallieres and the Prince of Wales have exchanged visits.

CANADIAN NAVY.

Sir F. Borden's Policy Outlined.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The *Standard*, quoting the *Quebec Chronicle* gives the outlines of Sir F. Borden's proposed naval policy.

While the number of ships is not settled, it is believed that tenders will be called for immediately for two super-Dreadnought cruisers. Canada will notify the Imperial Government and the Dominions that naval autonomy is essential, that representation is imperative and that both can only be met by the creation of an Imperial Squadron to which the British and Dominion Governments would contribute and which would be controlled by an Imperial Board of the Admiralty.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Novel Proposals in Norway.

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 3.

A Bill has been introduced in Parliament conferring upon women the parliamentary franchise. Women will have the right to stand for election on similar conditions to men. Wives whose husbands have not paid taxes for three years will not have the right to vote.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Mrs. Pankhurst's sentence for participating in the recent suffragist disturbances, has been remitted to enable her to prepare her defence in the trial for conspiracy.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Adverse Comments on the Ministry.

TOKIO, APRIL 3.

The comments of newspapers here on the Chinese Republican Ministry are most unfavourable. They say the members of the Ministry are for the most part inefficient bureaucrats and that the *Regime* is not likely to be a permanent one.

MR. MORGAN SHUSTER.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Mr. Morgan Shuster, ex-Treasurer General in Persia, has been appointed South American representative of a New York banking firm.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. steamer "Mantua" has shipped gold to the value of £128,000 for India and the P. and O. steamer "China" £50,000 gold for Singapore.

THE WRECKED "OCEANA."

Salvage of Specie Continues Slowly.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The salvage of the specie on the "Oceana" is proceeding slowly, being interrupted by frequent gales. Two boxes of gold and two bars of silver were recovered to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The value of the gold and silver recovered from the "Oceana," yesterday, was ten thousand pounds sterling.

Inquest on Bodies of Drowned.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

An inquest has been held at Hastings on the bodies of eight persons drowned in the recent disaster to the "Oceana." A verdict of "accidentally drowned" was returned.

The Captain and Chief Officer of the "Oceana" giving evidence, said they thought the "Oceana" would sink at any moment; therefore they considered it advisable to lower the boats immediately, although the ship was still going at a considerable speed.

The seaman-in-charge of the boat, which was swamped, said in his evidence that he thought the boat capsized owing to the jamming of a block.

Two survivors, Miss MacFarlane and Mrs. Scot, were too ill to attend the inquest.

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

Pilgrims Killed at a Mosque.

TEHERAN, APRIL 2.

The bombardment of a mosque at Meshed resulted in two Russian Cossacks being wounded and fifty casualties among pilgrims and other worshippers. No followers of the ex-Shah appear to have been wounded.

VICTORIAN LOAN.

MELBOURNE, APRIL 3.

The Victorian 3½ per cent. loan of one and a half millions has been successfully floated locally.

AUSTRALIAN TYPHOON.

Wreckage of s.s. "Koombana" Found.

PERTH, APRIL 3.

A portion of the steamer "Koombana," which has been missing since the recent typhoon, and some wreckage have been found. It is feared that the passengers and crew totalling 130 have been lost.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Proposals are now being considered for the basis of a union between the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church. Committees have been appointed to consider the matter.

JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3.

The Senate has passed a resolution asking President Taft, if such action be compatible with public interests, to furnish all possible information regarding the reported Japanese activity in Magdalena Bay, California.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Lord Cheylesmore Elected Chairman.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Lord Cheylesmore has been elected Chairman of the London County Council.

[Major-General Herbert Francis Eaton, 3rd Baron Cheylesmore, is best known perhaps as having done more to develop the civilian rifle club movement than anyone interested therein. Born in 1848 he was educated at Eton and entered the Gaards in 1867 becoming a Colonel in 1887. He was sent to Bermuda in command of the 2nd Battalion of Grenadier Guards in 1890, when that corps was exiled for punishment, and in 1899 was made a Major-General. In 1902 he succeeded to the barony. He contested Coventry in 1887, but was narrowly beaten. In 1904 Lord Cheylesmore was elected Mayor of Westminster City, which office he held for two years. A few years ago he was elected chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association, which owes much of its recent success to his personal influence, especially as regards the Bisley meeting in which annual event he takes the keenest interest. Lord Cheylesmore is a much travelled man and it is of interest to know that he was the first man to bring to London news of the outbreak of the Commune in Paris. He was created K. C. V. O. in 1909, has been Chairman of the Middlesex Territorial Association since 1908 and is a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county.]

MILITARY AVIATION.

Officer to Organise Indian System.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 3.

The *Pioneer* says:—"The Commander-in-Chief in India has recently applied to the War Office for the services of an officer to organise a system of military aviation in India. The officer selected is Captain S. D. Massy, Adjutant of the 29th Punjabis, who will proceed to Simla, as soon as possible with a view to taking up his new duties. He is at present in Paris, studying the latest developments in aero-engines and aeroplanes.

THE wireless telegraphy apparatus, which has been installed at Jutogh, has been receiving experimental messages for some time, and the result has been extremely satisfactory. This installation and as well other installations at Delhi, Calcutta and elsewhere are under the control of the Military authorities. It is not known whether the stations will be declared open to public use.

FRONTIER DACOITIES.

Repeated Attacks on Hindu Sahukars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 3.

The Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi has granted licenses to keep arms to Hindu sahukars in his district, so that they may protect themselves against dacoits.

Three serious dacoities on Hindu sahukar are reported from the Jhelum District in the villaage of Gah in the Chakwal Tahsil. Twenty-five armed dacoits, including Pathans, attacked the house of a sahukar. In the fight with the villagers, which ensued, three dacoits were killed and one arrested. One villager and a chowkidar were seriouly wounded. In Chakwal town itself, a sahukar's house has been raided and a large amount of property looted. The sahukar and his wife have been severely wounded and are lying in hospital. In the village of Malot near Jhelum, dacoits attacked the house of one Beliram, a sahukar, but the villagers arrived on the spot and no property could be taken away. The sahukar was, however, severely beaten and is lying in hospital in a precarious condition.

RAILWAY EMPLOYE'S CLAIM.

Suit against Secretary of State Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhuri delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mr. B. B. M. Rodrick against the Secretary of State claiming ten thousand rupees. The plaintiff was a permanent-way inspector on the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Rungpur. He was prosecuted by the Railway authorities on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain property belonging to the Railway. The plaintiff alleged that the proceedings terminated in his acquittal and that they were taken without reasonable and proper care, and so he brought the present suit to recover Rs 10,000 as damages. His Lordship held that the High Court had no jurisdiction and dismissed the suit with costs.

HUGHLI COLLISION.

Commission to Examine "Hatumet's" Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Eletcher, an application was made on behalf of the defendants in the suit brought by the Hathor Steamship Company against the River Steam Navigation Company for the issue of a commission to examine the officers of the steamer "Hatumet" in connection with the collision which took place on the 27th December last on the river Hughli. It was alleged that, owing to the negligence of the officers of the steamship belonging to the defendant Company, the collision took place which resulted in damage to the extent of seventy thousand rupees to the "Hatumet." That vessel was now in the port of Bombay and would leave for home soon, and it was said that she would have to undergo extensive repairs there and was not likely to return to India for some time to come. His Lordship granted the application.

MARIKUPPAM COLLISION CASE.

Railway Stationmaster Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 3.

The District Magistrate to-day discharged Ramaswmy Iyer, Assistant Stationmaster of Marikuppam, Kolar Gold Fields, who was tried under section 101 of the Railway Act in connection with the collision which occurred at that station in February last.

The charge against the Driver, named Rangasawmy, of bringing in his goods train against signals and causing the collision with a passenger train on the platform line, now awaits disposal.

THE ASHE MEMORIAL.

Foundation Stone Laid at Tuticorin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TUTICORIN, APRIL 3.

A ceremony of painful interest for the people of the Tuticorin District was performed on Wednesday morning when Mr. Cox, I C S, Sub-Collector of Tuticorin, laid the foundation stone of the Ashe Memorial. Mr. Cox paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Ashe whom he succeeded, and alluded to the many good qualities of the deceased Collector.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

Major A. C. Scott, R. E., is permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment from 1st November next.

Brigadier-General Melliss, Commanding the Fyzabad Brigade, is granted leave for four months.

Major Lambert, 29th Lancers, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry.

Major-General Sir G. Kitson, Commanding the Rawalpindi Division, is granted seven months' leave. Brigadier-General Leader will command the Division during Sir G. Kitson's absence.

Lieutenant Hartley, 11th Lancers, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry.

Lieutenants P. H. Budden and G. Walton, R. E., are appointed to the traffic branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and North-Western Railway, respectively.

Colonel R. N. Gamble, D. S. O., has been selected as General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Poona Division, vice Colonel Stanton who is appointed Deputy-Quartermaster-General.

HAILSTORM IN BEHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

A report has been received of a severe hailstorm accompanied by two inches of rain at Sultanganj near Bahgalpur in Behar. In spite of torrential rain, the hail remained on the ground for twenty-four hours. The standing crops were destroyed and thousands of cattle are dead.

RAILWAY CONGESTION.

The Causes of the Present Trouble.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEWS.

THE most important question in India affecting commerce and industry at the present is the congestion of the railways. Below we publish two opinions of representative commercial men, which give an idea of the magnitude of the issues involved. These show that it is not a mere question of an increased supply of waggons, but that the general administration and finance of the railways are concerned, and that there is certainly ground for a searching Government inquiry into the whole subject.

"The present situation," said a prominent merchant of Bombay, "is one which causes the commercial community extreme dissatisfaction. Here in the middle of a season, which is not by any means a bumper one, the railways are quite unable to bring down to Bombay the produce, which is lying up-country ready for shipment, and exporters have incurred many losses owing to the failure of the companies to deliver these goods in time. The fact is that the railways have allowed their coal supplies to run very short, and in order to obviate the necessity of paying the high sea freights from Calcutta they have sent their waggons to the coal-field, and those waggons move along the line so very slowly, that once they get over to Bengal they become absolutely useless for trade purposes for some time. There is a great deal of grumbling about railway administration, and, while it is quite possible that the railway administrations are doing the best, which they possibly can do in these particular circumstances, there is no doubt whatever that a very large amount of money should be spent on the Indian railways in the doubling of main lines, the provision of more crossing-places on single lines, new sidings, and so forth. In many cases station-yards should be very largely increased. Speaking generally, money should be spent freely for some time to come on new lines, and everything should be done to bring the lines, now existing, to a thorough state of efficiency so that goods trains can run along them at a much greater pace than they do at present.

"The question of railway finance seems to be very largely at the bottom of the present difficulties. It is said that the requirements of one of the Bombay lines are far more than the whole of the railway grant allotted to the railways of India for the present year. Nobody is satisfied with what the Railway Board have done, but when the Government of India fails to give them the money, which they require, it is difficult to blame them. Personally, I should like to see the management of the railways on this side of India associated with consulting boards composed of merchants, something after the style of the Port Trust. That has been my idea for some time. All the boards of directors are at Home and it will be many years before agreements expire and it will become possible to have the boards in India. In the meantime, such consulting boards as I suggest will give the mercantile community an opportunity to know what is going on, to advise and to explain requirements. At present it is only with the greatest difficulty that news can be obtained of what is actually happening.

FINANCE.

"However, when we are faced in the middle of the busy season with a situation like the present, it is bound to be recognised that something must be done to relieve it immediately. What appears to me to be required is that the Railway Board should draw up a four or five years' programme, and that Government should undertake to finance that programme. The difficulty is that although a very large amount of money may be given to the railways in one year, there is no knowing whether in the following year, there may not be an unfavourable budget, and no sum of money available for the railways at all. For this reason, the railway companies appear to be cramped in their recommendations. What is required is a large and comprehensive programme together with financial arrangements to carry this programme into effect. The factor, which stands in the way of this at present, is that Government will not offer a higher rate of interest on loans than three and a half per cent. They tell you that the market is limited, but on the other hand it seems very obvious that any amount of money could be raised for railway purposes at a slightly higher rate of interest even if the security was a little less than the direct guarantee of the Government of India. Supposing they decide to raise money on the security of the railways, any amount of money would be forthcoming on that security at four per cent.

"And, you do not blame the Railway Board," it was asked, "for the present situation?"

"I think," was the answer, "that the railway administrations are at fault. I believe they are doing their best with the opportunities, which are at their disposal. I very much want to see commercial men assisting in the administration of the railways on local consultative boards until, of course, such time as the boards of directors can be established in this country. There is no doubt the railways in India are cramped by want of money, and the whole system seems to require reorganisation. Particularly should the relations between the railways and the Finance Department receive enquiry and re-adjustment."

SEVERE LOSSES.

"It is not so much the lack of rolling stock," said the head of another large office, "which has produced this congestion, but the fact that there has not been enough doubling of lines during recent years. It is not true, as some people have stated, that there is a lack of facilities at the ports. At this moment, Bombay could manage seven times as much merchandise as she is now dealing with. An important factor is the circumstance that the railway companies have not followed their old custom of bringing coal from Bengal by steamer from Calcutta, but are trying to send it across India in waggons. A waggon takes only four days to travel from the collieries to the steamer, whereas the journey from the collieries to the different stations on this side of India is a matter of weeks. The railways have thus locked up the trade of the whole country in India to save themselves money on freights, and personally I think, there is no justification for the disregard, which they have shown to their customers' interests. Merchants are suffering very seriously, indeed, owing to the procrastination of the railways. For months their stuff has been rotting up-country, their contracts are cancelled, and heavy losses are incurred. All this could have been avoided if the companies had imported coal from Natal. The worst of it is that we do not know when the position will come to an end, and it certainly seems to me that the system of administration adopted by the Railway Board is not fulfilling the expectations, which were formed at the time of its creation."

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Kaiser and the Triple Alliance.

BERLIN, MARCH 15.

As in former years the German Emperor will meet on his way to the Island of Corfu, first the octogenarian Emperor of Austria-Hungary and then the King of Italy. This time the meetings with the Austrian Emperor at Vienna and with the King of Italy at Venice will take place immediately one after the other, while formerly it was the custom that a certain interval separated the two Imperial visits. It may be said that in these critical times the direct sequence of both visits is a symbol of the familiarity of the rulers and the close relations between the three allied Powers.

The Governments of the three countries are tied together by the bonds of implicit mutual trust. During the present Italo-Turkish war, the situation occasionally seemed to be a trying one since Austria has large interests in the Balkan peninsula to guard. But even in those moments, when Italy proceeded with naval demonstrations on the coast of Albania and thereby immediately touched important Austria interests, all differences between the two powers were quickly settled. It was especially the late Count Aehrenthal, who deserved well for the fostering of amicable relations between Austria-Hungary and Italy. It is understood that his successor, Baron Berchthold, will follow the same track. In the nearest future the new Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs will visit Berlin, to get into personal contact with the leaders of Germany's foreign policy and thus to lay stress on the close friendship between Germany and Austria-Hungary.

But in spite of the intimate relations between the rulers of the three countries and their statesmen, we cannot overlook the fact, that between the three nations, their public opinion and the Press, the natural mouthpiece of public opinion, frictions and misunderstandings have not been wanting. Especially during the first months of the war, the Italian Press complained bitterly of the attitude of certain German and Austrian periodicals. But as long as the world stands, the sympathy of the not directly concerned onlookers has always been in favour of the weaker party, more especially when, as in this case, the weaker side was also the aggressed party. Moreover, there were papers both in Germany and Austria-Hungary that pleaded for the Italian way of procedure with the arguments of a matter-of-fact policy. Certainly the misgivings between the three nations caused by some blunders of the Press in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities, are already disappearing.

However that may be, there can be no disputing the point that all three nations agree with their Governments in the conviction that the preservation of the Triple Alliance is a necessity. It is now more than a generation that this alliance exists and it well answers its purpose of guaranteeing peace without hindering any of the three allied powers to watch its peculiar foreign interests. Thus Austria-Hungary had a free hand to arrange the Bosnian affair, Germany could see to her own interests in Morocco and Italy is now about to solve the Tripolitan problem. The Triple Alliance was never a hindrance of the full independence of its members. That is an advantage readily acknowledged alike by the Governments and by the nations concerned.

Very soon the Triple Alliance will have to be renewed. Indeed, an agreement about its continuation and, if need be, about certain modifications of its clauses, would have been concluded already, if Italy had not been engaged in the Tripolitan enterprise. As soon as this affair will be settled or in smooth waters, the negotiations will be taken up, and there can be no doubt that they will speedily lead to an agreement. The continuation of the alliance is clearly to the advantage of all powers concerned and that is, after all, the best guarantee for a long duration of a political bond of union.

THE BERLIN BANKS.

The growing prosperity of the German industrial life is clearly reflected in the Reports of the nine largest banks on the business done in 1911. Altogether they have done trade to the amount of 22,000 million pounds sterling, i. e., more than 10 per cents more than during the previous year. The deposits entrusted to their care amounted on the last day of 1911 to 229 million pounds, of which amount about two-thirds was represented by cash advances to clients. Throughout we find record figures in all these Reports, despite the discouraging influence of political complications during the second half of the year. Nevertheless there was practically no enhancement of the rates at which the dividends were declared. The reason of this conservatism is to be found in the higher working expenses and in the policy of keeping invisible reserve funds for an emergency. The only bank that distributed a higher dividend than before is the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, that declared 9 1-2 per cents against 9 in 1910. If we take the average of the nine banks, we arrive at a dividend of 8·71 per cent (against 8·67 per cent in 1910).

In order to illustrate the present prosperity of German industry and commerce, the annual reports give some interesting data of comparison. Thus it is stated that the total of the German Import and Export Trade rose from 16·4 milliards of Mark in 1910 to 17·6 milliards in 1911. That in the Import Returns the total value did not rise at the same percentage as in the Export Returns, is due to the lower prices of raw cotton, the principal item among the German imports. It is to be borne in mind that at the same time the value of Great Britain's foreign trade, although likewise showing higher figures, has not improved in the same degree. For France the value of exported goods shows even a decrease against the previous year. Of pig iron Germany produced 15 1-2 million tons (against 14 4-5 in 1910), while Great Britain and Ireland produced only 10 1-4 million tons. Very instructive is the comparative table of deposits in the savings banks of the various countries. If calculated per head of the population, German stands foremost with 12 pounds sterling per head. Then follow the United States with £9 1-4; France with £5 2-3, and Great Britain with a little under £5 per head of population. The amount deposited in the savings banks on the last date to which the statistics refer, is highest in the United States, viz., 17 milliards of marks. Germany follows with 15 2-3 milliards, France with 4 1-2, and Great Britain with 4 1-4 milliards.

The German Bank refutes in its Report the widespread but erroneous conception as though the creation of new Capital did not keep pace in Germany with the needs of the economic expansion. It is shown that the Imperial Bank of Germany had on an average more gold in its vaults than the Bank of England, and that under the influence of alarming political news the quotations for Home Government Bonds dropped in England and France more than in Germany. Then there is the erroneous notion that Germany depends on French capital advanced regularly in the seasons of stringency of the Money Market. It is true that there was a certain amount due to French Banks when in September of last year the war craze reached its climax. But the fact that the whole amount was refunded at once and that the inconvenience was little felt despite the repayment coinciding with the autumnal quarterly term, when more money is required in the daily life of the German nation than at any other period of the year, proves the comparative smallness of the amount reached. It is often overlooked, that the German Banks also hold large assets in foreign countries that may serve as compensation in such emergencies. Lastly, in the Report of the German Bank, another error is corrected. The capital needed for building the Anatolian and Baghdad Railways was derived almost entirely from German sources, only a small fraction being contributed by other nationals. There can be no doubt any more that Germany, despite her rapid industrial expansion, lives, manufactures and trades entirely within her own means.

RAILWAY LOANS OF THE "CENTRAL REPUBLIC."

The new Government in China has readily acknowledged their obligation to fulfil all monetary engagements of the former Imperial Government. There are, as far as foreign creditors are concerned, two large burdens inherited from the now overthrown dynnasy. One is the war compensation in consequence of the Boxer troubles. Up to 1940 China is bound to pay annually a fixed amount. If we compute the total of these instalments, we arrive at ninety million pounds sterling. Compared with this amount the Railway loans contracted during the last sixteen years are, after all, not so very large. They aggregate 34 million pounds. The oldest loan is that granted by Russia in 1896; its nominal value is five million pounds. Then followed a period, when English capitalists competed with a Belgian-French Syndicate for supplying the Chinese Government with the money needed for building up a railway system within the 18 provinces. England advanced ten million pounds and the Belgian-French Syndicate 6 1-2 millions. Japan came in next, and in course of time invested nearly two million pounds. Fourth in Chronological order is the Anglo-German Railway loan of 1908, amounting to five millions. The last railway loan was contracted in 1911, when the so-called "four power's syndicate" (the German-Asiatic Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the French Bank de l'Indochine and J. P. Pierpont Morgan) provided six million pounds for the construction of Chinese railways.

L. ASCH.

S. S. "ZINNIA" GUTTED.

Five Lakhs of Rupees Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 3.

The salvage tug "Lady Inchcape" with three lighters arrived at Cape Comorin on March 31 from Colombo. Mr. Revie, Lloyd's representative, after consulting the Captain, has decided to return at once to Colombo as his services are not required, the "Zinnia" being a total loss and completely gutted from stem to stern. The loss on account of the burning of the steamer is estimated to be above five lakhs of rupees, as the steamer alone is said to be worth nearly £ 30,000. Both the steamer and cargo are insured.

FISHERMEN LOOT THE SHIP.

MADRAS, APRIL 3.

Information is to hand that fishermen living on the Cape Comorin Coast looted the "Zinnia." Captain and crew tried to prevent the looting, but the fishermen in a large number completely overpowered the small group of the crew. The British Resident was informed as well as the Dewan. Mr. F. S. George, Superintendent of Police, is on the scene and so is the Dewan. The Captain and crew are expected in Trivandrum to-day.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

His First Durbar in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael paid visits to-day to the Indian Museum and the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms and in the evening was entertained to dinner by the members of the Bengal Club. He leaves for Darjeeling on Monday next.

His Excellency the Governor held a durbar at Government House this afternoon at which thirty-nine recipients were invested with titles bestowed on them by His Excellency the Viceroy.

CEYLON COOLIES CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 3.

Mr. Richards, I. C. S., District Magistrate, passed judgment in the case in which two men were charged last year with inducing coolies to emigrate to Ceylon under false representations as to wages. In discharging both the accused the Magistrate remarked that the prosecution had failed to make out a *prima facie* case. The accused may have merely exggerated the prospects of labour in Ceylon.

CENSURE ON THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of a case in which a European, named J. G. Lionette, was prosecuted for being in possession of a silver hunter watch which was suspected to have been stolen. The Magistrate, in acquitting the accused, said:—"In my opinion the police had no right whatsoever to call upon the accused to explain from where he obtained the watch. It would be intolerable if the police were at liberty to question every man as to his possession of articles of everyday use."

DUMRAON RAJ CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

The Maharajah of Durbhanga arrived in Calcutta this morning with a view to reopen negotiations in connection with the Dumraon Raj case.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will open the Punjab University Library in its new building on the 9th instant and the new headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association at Lahore on the 15th.

A BENGALI look entitled "A contest between Hazrat Ali and Hero Hanuman" by Sha-Ali Mahomet Yakub Khan, printed at 15 Brindaban Bysack's Lane and published by Sitanath Roy at 337 Upper Chitpore Road, has been prohibited as likely to bring contempt upon a class of subjects in India.

TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.

Inauguratory Meeting in Bombay.

A LARGELY-attended meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, in the Town Hall, to inaugurate a compaign against tuberculosis, and form an association for the purpose of treating, controlling, and preventing the spread of the disease. His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presided, and among those present on the occasion were the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill; H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur; the Right Rev. Dr. E. J. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay; Sir Jacob Sassoon; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; the Hon'ble Surgeon-General Stevenson; the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon'ble Mr. Herbert Greaves; the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussain Adamji Peerbhoy; the Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman; the Honble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy; Dr. Stanley Reed; Dr. S. A. Turner; Prof. O. V. Muller; Major Liston; the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; Mr. D. E. Wacha; the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan; Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai; Mr. Norotam Morarji Gokuldas, Sheriff of Bombay; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji; and others.

Sir Jacob Sassoon proposed and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy seconded the motion requesting His Excellency the Governor to take the chair.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency, addressing the assembly, said: "The application of organized methods to combating certain classes of disease is making way in many countries. It has been realized that the Hospital standing ready to provide treatment and the doctor with his clientele of patients do not and cannot alone suffice to deal effectively with maladies endemic in character and capable of spreading rapidly in conditions which ignorance or ingrained customs may render favourable. In such cases, measures, which were formerly regarded as sufficient, have proved unavailing, and health departments have been established in large Municipalities to broaden the scope of preventive action. More than this has been found necessary, however, and organized Leagues have been formed to secure the benefit of the combined effort of the Medical Profession and of philanthropic citizens in spreading knowledge, in bringing treatment to bear in time on curable cases, and in searching out centres of infection and arresting the spread of disease. It is certain that such Leagues have powerfully assisted in checking the ravages caused by tuberculosis in the countries which have known how to make them effective. This dread malady is believed to have accounted at one time for one-seventh of the total mortality of the world. In recent years, there has been a marked and significant decrease, especially in Prussia, Scotland, the Netherlands and England and Wales, in the deaths due to this disease in the pulmonary form. It is estimated that, in England and Wales, phthisis mortality has fallen by more than 50 per cent, at all ages and by about 70 per cent from birth to 25, while the deaths from other forms of tuberculosis are also decreasing. There can be no doubt that this result is due not only to the advances in Medical Science, but to the methods adopted to give practical effect to those advances. Vital statistics in India are at present far from being either complete or trustworthy. For 1909 the death-rate from Tuberculosis per 1,000 persons living in Bombay City is given as 2·2, which compares unfavourably with 1·80 for New York, but the Bombay figures cannot be implicitly trusted, and no figures for India are available. The Surgeon-General in his Triennial Report stated that "tuberculosis is on the increase at any rate in the larger towns" and urged that "some special measures should be taken to deal with it." No one who knows the elements of the pathology of Tuberculosis and the conditions in which a large part of our town population live can fail to recognize that we have a grave danger in our midst, which, if unchecked, may grow rapidly to an appalling extent.

"I arrived in India fortified with information supplied to me from the Lister Institute in regard to plague, which convinced me that, if inoculation could be made popular or if at least it were trusted, a very large number of lives might be saved. I, therefore, did all I could to help the diffusion of knowledge of this valuable prophylactic measure. All subsequent experience obtained in India has confirmed the opinion held in 1907, and I think it may be said that inoculation has made way in the Presidency, that it has saved many valuable lives, and that those who upheld its efficacy may well rejoice. Malaria then claimed attention and the result has been that we have carried out important investigations in this City and that we are now in a position to take steps which would reduce this devastating and economically disastrous disease to a minimum, even if we could not stamp it out altogether within Municipal limits. Tuberculosis remains to be attacked and the Surgeon-General, after an interview I had with him at Delhi, prepared some valuable notes on the best methods of dealing with this growing scourge. I felt, however, that the success of an Anti-Tuberculosis League must depend on the cordial and energetic co-operation of the Indian Medical Profession, and nearly 3 months ago I mentioned the matter to Sir Balchandra Krishna, who readily undertook to sound his professional brethren.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

"And now we have come together in public meeting determined, I trust, that a good beginning should be made, and readered hopeful by the generous assistance offered by Mr. Ratan Tata. I hope that I shall not weary you by attempting briefly to explain the nature of the disease which we have to combat, our knowledge respecting it and the methods which a League should adopt. The Tubercle bacillus was isolated by Koch in March 1882. From this time onwards, the disease was studied in a new light and recognised as dangerously infectious. The germ which is characteristic of Tuberculosis grows chiefly in the human body; but is also found in cattle. The disease is spread mainly from man to man, but may be contracted from drinking the milk or eating the flesh of the infected animal. Tuberculosis in cattle is not common in Bombay, and meat eaters are comparatively few. Here, therefore, the principal danger to be combated is human infection. There is reason to think that no one goes through life without being attacked by the bacillus at some period. If this is true, it follows that the disease must be somewhat easily curable, and experience proves that this is the case if it is taken in hand at an early stage. In its stages it is highly infectious, the ways of transmission being perfectly known. Accurate diagnosis is possible at an early stage. From these conditions it follows that the prevention of infection is of cardinal importance, that it does not offer any inherent difficulties, and that when the nature of the disease comes to be fully understood by the people, a marked diminution of its incidence may be expected as is now happening in England and elsewhere.

"The medical treatment of Tuberculosis is being widely investigated and discussed, and the Seventh International Congress on the subject is to be held in Rome this month. Speaking broadly, medical opinion in the United Kingdom is now in full agreement as to the necessity for the provision of separate Hospitals for advanced cases which are unfit for treatment in dispensaries, sanatoria or general hospitals. One school, however, relies upon the use of Tuberculin and inclines to regard sanatoria as a waste of money, believing that the treatment can be made equally effective at far less cost in dispensaries or even in the patients' homes. The other school also uses Tuberculin, but holds that real benefit can be obtained from sanatoria in a considerable number of cases. This school, therefore, utilizes dispensaries with a staff attached to enquire into the home conditions of the patient, to advise as to their improvement, and to give instructions in avoiding infection. At the same time, it sends selected patients to sanatoria.

"Where Doctors differ, the layman may well maintain a waiting attitude. It must be admitted, however, that sanatoria have certainly not fulfilled the expectations originally formed of them, and probably the truth lies between these two schools. Patients removed at a comparatively early stage of the disease from unhealthy surroundings or habits of life and placed in special institutions where the conditions are perfectly sanitary, the life is regular and medical attendance and observation are constant may be expected to benefit even if not to cure. Further, such institutions must have a marked educative effect on those who resort to them. On the other hand, it seems certain that sanatoria which are not under trained medical supervision and in which the utmost precautions against infection are not taken can be of no value in checking the spread of the disease. The Tuberculin treatment is being carefully studied in many places and will probably breach important developments in the near future. At the present time Tuberculin has proved more efficacious in surgical Tuberculosis which is common in the Presidency than in pulmonary cases.

"Government can assist the campaign on which we are embarking in certain ways. By insisting upon the teaching of the elementary principles of sanitation in all schools, we can hope to lay the foundation of the education of the people in matters of general hygiene. As regards specific precautions against Tuberculosis, the Surgeon-General has prepared some excellent instructions which will be translated into the vernaculars and disseminated widely. We may be able also gradually to provide special wards in existing hospitals for the treatment of Tubercular patients; but the general medical needs of the Presidency are so great that, for the present at least, I see no hope of being able to establish by Budget provisions special dispensaries and special hospitals for dealing with this disease. As regards legal measures, compulsory notification of phthisis cases is now in general operation. In Bombay, the control over the milk supply might probably be strengthened. These are matters as to which the proposed League may be able to give valuable advice. Here, as in other countries, local bodies are entrusted with special duties in relation to public health, and it is upon them that measures for combating Tuberculosis must largely depend. Thus arises the need of a strong central body with branches in large towns, uniting the Medical Profession and earnest laymen in a strong and harmonious effort to check the ravages of a deadly disease which experience has emphatically proved to be capable of control.

TRAINED LECTURERS.

"We have met together to take steps to constitute such a body, and the resolutions to be submitted to you will I sincerely trust lay the foundation for practical operations growing yearly in value and in scope. Our League should, in the first place, undertake an educative propaganda in all places, where Tuberculosis is present. It needs trained lecturers who should travel about explaining in popular language, the precautions necessary against the disease, and making their teaching interesting and impressive by the use of pictures and lantern slides in towns, villages and schools. Here is a fine opportunity for our young graduates who will find that the study necessary for the preparation of good clear lectures will materially add to their intellectual equipment and strengthen their faculties. The League should organize Tuberculosis exhibitions which can be moved from town to town and rendered accessible to all classes. It should either provide or help local bodies to provide dispensaries for the special treatment of Tuberculosis. Such dispensaries should be capable of classifying cases according to the stage of the disease. They will require trained medical officers, men or women, capable of giving Tuberculin treatment, and also nurses who can take charge of patients in their own homes. The Ladies of the Sevá Sadan might give valuable assistance of this kind. The special dispensary staff which I contemplate should be a bureau of information able to ascertain the existence of highly infectious cases, and where they cannot be removed, to carry out disinfection and inoculate precautions in the homes. If funds permit we may hope that it will become possible to provide sanatoria for the treatment of selected cases and isolation asylums for dangerously infective cases. Much more than this may be expected from the activities of the League as an educative body. We may hope that it will in time exert a powerful influence on public opinion tending to improve the sanitary condition of the dwellings of the working classes in our great towns. In Bombay City, I trust that good will come from the amendment of the Improvement Trust Act enabling the Trustees to co-operate with the Mill-owners, as proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey in providing better accommodation for mill hands. Light and air are most valuable allies in our Anti-Tuberculosis campaign and we must never lose sight of the importance of the housing problem. The Committee of the League should endeavour to follow the progress of scientific medicine and apply the results obtained. Although, as I have said, Tuberculin is an effective remedy in early cases, it still leaves much to be desired, and the field of research is by no means exhausted. If the School of Tropical Medicine, which we sorely need, can be established, it will, I am sure, give us fresh light and leading.

"I have said enough to indicate to you how wide is the field open to the League, if it can obtain adequate support. Special difficulties arise in India, where we cannot expect the people to submit to measures which are enforced in other countries, and where the diffusion of scientific knowledge is necessarily slow. The need of patience is, therefore, evident, and we must not expect such rapid results as have been obtained elsewhere. We are at the beginning of things, but good work on sound lines must always tell and if all influential Indians and European of every race and creed will join the League, and if we can obtain earnest and willing workers who will devote themselves to the objects I have indicated, it is certain that the spread of Tuberculosis, which is now a real danger can be arrested, and the disease brought within manageable limits.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.

"I hope I have not detained you too long. This is the last time that I shall have the honour of presiding at a public meeting in this Hall. Of many good objects which I have come here to support I believe that none is more important from the point of view of humanity than this. I have seen something of the spread of tubercular disease in Australia, where it was certainly introduced by patients sent there in days when precautionary measures against infection were not known to be essential. In India, there are special conditions which tend to favour the spread of this scourge. Government will, I hope, be able to assist the League with a grant, and I am sure that the Mill-owners and the Municipality will be willing to supplement Mr. Ratan Tata's generous contribution. The idea that the League should bear the name of His Majesty is a happy one. His Majesty holds out new hopes to his Indian subjects, and the "King George Anti-Tuberculosis League" will hold out the hope of arresting the spread of a deadly disease and of improvement in the public health. Its foundation will, therefore, be a most fitting memorial of the Royal visit, which has brought the British Throne close to the life of the people of India, and will, I am certain, be specially pleasing to Their Imperial Majesties. I therefore must strongly and confidently commend the League to the support of all who realize the insidious nature of the disease to be combated, the helplessness of the poorer classes among which it is now spreading, and the sacred duty of doing all that lies in our power to save lives and to lessen sickness and suffering among the workers whom the gradual industrialization of India is drawing irresistibly into towns unprepared for their accommodation and in certain respects unfavourable to their healthy evolution."

FORMATION OF THE LEAGUE.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General Stevenson then proposed the following resolution: "That in view of the widespread existence of tuberculosis in the Bombay Presidency, it is desirable to form an association for the purpose of treating, controlling and preventing the spread of this disease, which shall be known as the King George Memorial Anti-tuberculosis League."

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

The Surgeon-General, moving the resolution, said:—"Few persons except medical men have any real conception of the extent to which tuberculosis prevails in this country, and of the rate at which it is, unfortunately, annually increasing. It is evident, however that some knowledge of the actual state of things exists, for we constantly hear of suggestions being made for the establishment of Sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis in different parts of the country. It was my fortune to serve for a number of years as Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad in Sind, and it was there that I first came to realize what a scourge tuberculosis is becoming. There is nothing in the physical conditions, climatic, or other, of Hyderabad which can be said to be favourable to tuberculosis. It is ordinarily a healthy place, and though hot, it is well drained, and the air is dry. Yet, tuberculosis in one form or another is extraordinarily prevalent among certain classes of the inhabitants, and it annually causes very many deaths, while a very large number are incapacitated by reason of it. In many families with whom I am acquainted, one or more deaths had occurred from it, and other members, chiefly children and young women and men, had become infected. When one sought for the reason for this great prevalence of tuberculosis, after weighing all the evidence obtainable, one was always forced back to the same conclusion, that it was mainly due to ignorance. Ignorance of the people as to the nature of the disease. Ignorance of how to take care of those suffering from it, and ignorance of the precautions to be taken in order to avoid contracting it. What is true of Hyderabad is true of other places also, and until we can, by some means or other, open the eyes of the people in these matters there is no hope of fighting tuberculosis successfully. No treatment, or care of individuals will avail us. The people must be taught how to protect themselves. How is this to be done? When one thinks of the magnitude of this work one must realize that it is only possible to accomplish it by the expenditure of much money, and that it will require what is of even more value, the devoted and intelligent labours of many people. Unless we can count on both of these in plenty, (and I cannot believe that they will not be forthcoming in Bombay as of other countries) it would be better to abandon the attempt, and to let things take their own course. The labour will be great, and progress must of necessity be slow, but the pace will continually increase and success will come in the end. Whatever effort it is decided shall be made, it is of the first importance that it shall be properly organized. It is very easy to fritter away large sums of money, and expend much energy on entirely futile schemes, but, if all who are anxious to do something to fight this terrible disease can be induced to combine into one central organization to carry on the battle, the rapidity with which success will come will be greatly accelerated, and the success will be the more assured. Such organizations have been formed elsewhere and their success has been most marked. In his report for the year 1910, the Registrar General for Ireland emphasizes the fact that the death rate from tuberculosis in Ireland had fallen to the lowest point ever recorded. He quotes reports from the Registrars of different districts, one of whom says, "Owing to the spread of knowledge about tuberculosis, the disease is practically stamped out in the district. The cases are now seen early, and thanks to the intelligent co-operation of the patients and their friends with regard to fresh air, the disposal of sputum and, it is generally possible to arrest, if not cure, the disease in the patient, and also to prevent it spreading to other members of the household." Another Registrar reports "Only one death from tubercular disease, which is certainly decreasing. We are trying to make every house into a Sanatorium." The great improvement which has occurred in Ireland is apparently largely due to the work of the Women's National Health Association, an organization of ladies, founded and presided over by the Countess of Aberdeen. If such results can be attained in other places, why not here also? The object of the resolution is the formation of such an organisation, and I would pray you to accept it, because I believe that in it lies our last hope of fighting tuberculosis in this country."

MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED.

Dr. J. A. Turner, seconding the resolution, said: In New York the value of the lives lost through tuberculosis is estimated at £30,00,000. It is stated that the total loss to the United States is £66,000,000 annually. £100,000 is spent annually in the City of New York for the prevention of Tuberculosis. Now what of India? The only statistics available are those of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. In the two lat er cities the figures deal only with the mortality, and there is no mention made of tuberculosis. The statistics of the mortality from tuberculosis and phthisis in Bombay, Calcutta, Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow are: Bombay, population 977,832; per thousand of population, 2·92; Glasgow, 800,410, 2·17; Birmingham, 553,629, 1·63; Manchester, 654,584, 2·27; and Calcutta, 847,796, 2·5. In Bombay tuberculosis has been a notifiable disease since 1902. We receive 2,5000 notifications annually and the number of deaths has decreased from 3,468 in 1902 to 2,839 in 1910. 2,500 notifications of new cases were received by the Health Department in 1911. 165 cases were removed to hospital and 2,365 houses disinfected.

LOSS TO BOMBAY.

It has been stated that the resulting loss to the City of Bombay on account of sickness due to malaria is Rs. 13,00,000 per annum, the mortality from this disease being light compared with tuberculosis. If we calculate the loss to the City on this basis on account of tuberculosis it must be nearly double that of malaria. It may be argued that compared with the mortality caused by plague, small-pox, cholera—tuberculosis is very light, but compared with the ill-health caused it is much heavier. Plague, small-pox and cholera rarely attack a person twice, it is recovery or death. Tuberculosis may begin early in life and incapacitate the person for many years and during that time the infected person may be the means of spreading the disease. Tuberculosis is a disease of ignorance and misery, and our efforts to prevent it must be directed towards the social conditions and insanitary surroundings of the poor. It is essential that a very close co-operation must be established between voluntary action and Government and Municipal efforts, in order that the spread of the disease can be controlled and proper means provided for the treatment of those afflicted The general measures for the control of tuberculosis are very briefly as follows:—(1) voluntary and compulsory notification, (2) removal of affected children from school, (3) treatment of children in special children's sanatoria, (4) education of the general public with regard to the disease, (5) provision of municipal dispensaries in every community and treatment by modern methods, (6) provision of sanatoria for the cure of early cases, (7) institutions for advanced cases, (8) home training and supervision amongst the working classes, (9) rigorous supervision of the milk and food supply and attention to sanitary methods, (10) extermination of tuberculosis from amongst cattle, (11) medical inspection of schools and school children, (12) education of children and teachers in sanitation, (13) assistance to family in the absence of the breadwinner, (14) provision of suitable employment to the cured ones and those in whom the disease is arrested. Such a general scheme as this will, if properly organised, greatly assist in the eradication of tuberculosis. I would suggest that some difinite plan of attack should be provided by each health authority throughout the country:—(1) a tuberculosis office or dispensary should be provided at which all consumptives might come to seek advice and counsel, and where strict enquiries might be made; (2) a State Sanatorium in some healthy district where the early cases might be treated and cured, and the patient to pay according to his means; (3) a reception hospital for incurable or advanced cases who could if they desired be removed from their poor surroundings, and not only be made comfortable during their short lives, but no longer be allowed to live in the densely populated parts of our cities, as the most potent agents in distributing the disease in others. I estimate the cost of providing one dispensary in Bombay including a trained medical man, Lady Health Visitor, Medicine, Tuberculin and Clerical Staff and labour, etc., at Rs. 300 to 400 per mensem. There should be one dispensary in each ward. Such dispensaries could be maintained for Rs. 30,000 per annum.

In Bombay a rate or tax of 1-4 per cent. on the rateable value or 1-2 pie in a rupee will bring in rupees over 1,00,000 for the purpose of relief of the poor and prevention of tuberculosis. Rs. 30,000 per annum will maintain an hospital for advanced cases of 50 beds in Bombay. Rs. 3,00,000 will erect a Sanitorium for 150 beds, Rs. 70,000 per annum will maintain it. The total number of actual workers in the city of Bombay is 5,88,713. Assuming that each person contributed one anna per head per annum, the total amount that would be realised is Rs. 36,170. Under the head of actual workers every one from the highest official to a day labourer is included. High officials, merchants and well-to-do people would not grudge to pay a rupee per head per annum. The number of such persons is 92,000. If a margin of 20 per cent. is allowed the figure would be further reduced to 73,600. If half of the rest, viz., 257,556 paid one anna each and the remaining 257,556 half half anna each per annum the total amount realised per annum would amount to a lakh of rupees. The number of mills and factories in the town and Island is 431 in which about 1,81,000 persons are employed, each earning on an average Rs. 20 per mensem At the rate of half anna per head per month the total sum works out to Rs. 69,000 per annum.

"THOU SHALT NOT SPIT."

"It has often been said to me 'you will never get rid of phthisis in India, because of the habit of spitting.' In every country where attempts are made to eradicate phthisis, rules and regulation are in force against spitting. With a long and intimate knowledge of the poorer classes of this city I have no hesitation in saying that without a certain amount of pressure, and enforcement of the laws and bye-laws, nothing can be done at all. Persuasion, sympathy, education and example by all means—and a guiding hand, but that guiding hand must be a firm one and the people must know it. Apart from the legal aspect of the case, in every country in the universe, there is a social obligation placed on every one from the highest to the lowest. In every religion there are certain social and religious tenets, and commandments laid down, whether it be the Bible of the Christians—the Koran of the Mahomedans—the Vedas of the Hindus—the Avesta of the Persis and the Thalmud of the Jews. To these should be added and writ large on the face of the world 'Thou shalt not spit, not only shalt thou not spit, but neither thy son or thy daughter, the man servant or maid servant or the stranger within the gates shall not spit.'

Dr. Miss Kashibai Nawarange, supporting the resolution said: "Modern medical science has discovered that women, more than men, are liable to be affected by tuberculosis on account of their habits, and it is one of the objects of this meeting to arrest the growth of this enemy of mankind in an organized manner. This subject is vitally connected with the general question of Hygiene and Sanitation, and it is, therefore, necessary to educate the minds of ignorant masses with regard to their needs. If, therefore, systematic efforts were made to propagate this useful knowledge, satisfactory results would follow, and it is thus the duty of all those ladies and gentlemen who have set their heart on the well-being of their fellow-citizens to enthusiastically co-operate with the League so as to make its efforts successful."

His Excellency putting the resolution to the vote, said that after listening to the excellent speeches delivered they would unanimously agree that in view of the widespread existence of tuberculosis in this city it was very desirable to form the League.

The resolution was carried amid applause.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved the following resolution:—"That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be formed for the purpose of taking all measures necessary to organise such an association and collect subscriptions in aid thereof; also to apply to the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Municipal Corporation and all other bodies and large employers of labour interested in the improvement of the public health for their co-operation in this object."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna read the list of the names of the members of the Committee, chief among whom were:—

The Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott; Surgeon-General Stevenson; the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mahta; Sir David Sassoon; Lt.-Col. Meyer; Sir Balchandra Krishna; Sir Dinshah Petit; Dr. Stanley Reed; the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong; the Hon'ble Mr Fazalbhai Currimbhai; Mr. Narrotam Morarji Gokuldas; the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Sir Shapoorji Broacha; Mr. Ratan Tata; the Honble Mr. Herbert Greaves; Sir Dorab Tata; the Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman; Dr. J. A. Turner; Major Liston; the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussain Adamji Peerbhai; Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey; Mr. J. A. Wadia; Mr. F. G. Sprott; Mr. W. C. Symes; Mr. D. E. Wacha. Lt. Col. Collie, Mr. S. M. Edwardes; Mr. G. O. W. Dunn; Major H. A. L. Hopper; Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart; Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy; Sir Cawasji J. Readymoney; the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr; Dr. R. Rao; Sir H. E. Procter; Colonel Street; Lady Mehta; Miss Hamabai Petit; Lady Jahangir; Sir James Begbie; Mrs. Ratan Tata; Mrs. Stanley Reed; Mr. P. R. Cadell; Lady Tata; Lady Jeejeebhoy; the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. J. N. Metaxa; and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad.

Continuing, Sir Balchandra said: "The Committee will proceed with the formation of the Anti-tuberculosis League and adopt measures calculated to deal effectually with tuberculosis and eradicate it as far as practicable. It will be a fit memorial to His Majesty King-Emperor George V., and I have no doubt the public will come forward liberally to support the movement. Over-crowding in houses, insufficient ventilation, insanitary conditions, and bad unwholesome food are the principal causes of the disease. The disease is not confined to man alone but is found amongst cattle, and considerably affects the milk supply of the city, on which the health of infants, the old and the infirm mainly depends. In Bombay, over-crowding has almost reached its culminating point. The absence of fresh air severely tells upon the health of the people, especially the poor, and as a consequence the mortality from tuberculosis is very great. The average mortality from tuberculosis in 1909 was 2·9 per mille in Bombay as compared to 2·2 in Manchester, and 1·7 in London. In point of population and the like there is a considerable similarity between Bombay and the English cities of London and Manchester, but in the case of the latter, superior sanitary organisations have effectually lowered the death-rate. It is therefore, our duty to make similar efforts to eradicate this disease. The princely donation offered by Mr. Ratan Tata will enable the committee to commence its work, and to appeal for funds to the Government, the Municipal Corporation, and other public bodies who are large employers of labour who therefore indirectly suffer economically on account of the prevalence of tuberculosis amongst the labouring and working classes in the city. The Indian Medical profession fully sympathise with this movement and will be prepared to offer their services to the city in the cause of science for the amelioration of the condition of the people. I am, moreover, glad to state that the Social Service League, Bombay, in which a band of young men league themselves together for active and useful service of the Society will earnestly co-operate with us in working out the programmes of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, so as to enlist the active interest of the classes of people, to whom the Anti-Tuberculosis League wants to be particularly useful and with the joint efforts of these two organizations much valuable work will be achieved."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman, seconding the resolution, said after listening to the exhaustive and able speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor on the subject, he (the speaker) wished His Excellency had taken up the medical line instead of engineering, for in that case the speaker was sure His Excellency would have made some very wonderful medical discoveries and his name would have been handed down to posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of humanity (Applause).

Dr. A. G. Viegas supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Sir Cowasji Jahangir, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Herbart Greaves, the best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Sheriff, Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, for convening the meeting.

THANKING THE GOVERNOR.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, moving a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for taking the chair, said His Excellency had always closely identified himself with all movements for the welfare of the of the public, and it was therefore in the fitness of things that the present humanitarian movement should be inaugurated under the auspices of His Excellency. Though His Excellency had spoken as a layman, his speech showed he had closely studied his subject as he always did, and His Excellency could lay claim to be an expert on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hussain Adamji Peerbhoy seconded the motion, which was carried with aclamation.

His Excellency, in reply, thanked those present most warmly for the cordial manner in which they had passed the vote of thanks. It was a great pleasure to him to be present there that afternoon. His wife had not been able to come there as she had been engaged on duty elsewhere. He regretted that he should not be able to see the working of the Association, but he would be glad to hear of its progress and he was quite sure that if the work of the Association was carried in the same spirit of hearty co-operation between the laymen and the men belonging to the Medical profession that it had been started in, would be successful and that there would be a marked reduction in the mortality from tuberculosis.

THE Chitral garrison will not be relieved this year. The troops comprising the garrison will remain in Chitral for another year.

MR. GODLEY, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, has expressed the fact that he has no objection to Education Department officers attending the Hindu Educational Conference, which will be held shortly at Lahore. Mr. Godley himself has promised to attend the Conference.

LADIES' GYMKHANA.

Unveiling the Portrait of Queen-Empress.

HER Excellency Lady Clarke last evening performed the interesting ceremony of unveiling the portrai of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, at the Princes Victoria Mary Gymkhana for ladies. A large number of ladies and members of the Gymkhana were present on the occasion.

On her arrival Lady Clarke was received by the honorary secretaries and members of the Committee and conducted into the hall where the visitors and members were seated.

Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, one of the honorary secretaries, opened the proceedings by requesting Her Excellency to unveil the portrait.

Mrs. Talyarkhan said: I consider it a piece of great good fortune as well as a matter of pride that it should have fallen to my lot to invite your Excellency on behalf of the P. V. M. Gymkhana to unveil the photogravure which her Imperial Majesty, Queen-Empress Mary, has been so graciously pleased to present to the Institution. Nothing could have been a more appropriate and memorable gift than that of her own likeness to shed its radiance on a Gymkhana which owes its existence to Her Majesty's memorable visit to India as Princess of Wales. It was to commemorate that visit that the surplus of the fund raised by the Indian ladies of Bombay for the magnificent reception which they gave her in the Town Hall on the 11th November, 1905, was devoted to found this Gymkhana. The permission to allow her name to be associated with it has enabled us to launch this institution on a sure career of growing prosperity and we can now proudly claim that the P. V. M. Gymkhana is an unique Institution of which there is not the like in India. Your Excellency therefore can well imagine how grateful the members of this Gymkhana are to Her Illustrious Majesty and how proudly they will cherish this beautiful presentment of her beaming face at once so grave and gentle in the midst of their daily activity and enjoyment in these premises. I now invite your Excellency to proceed to perform the ceremony of unveiling Her Majesty's photogravure."

LADY CLARKE'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke addressing the ladies, said; "It seems such a short time ago since the happy occasion in November 1910 when we we all met for the first time at the kind invitation of our hospitable hostess, Lady Jehangir, at her beautiful house. At that pleasant gathering she gave me the opportunity of being introduced to the ladies of Bombay, and ever since we have had many chances of furthering our acquaintance and fostering friendships which, I hope, will be lasting. I was deeply touched with the cordial welcome I was given by everyone at Bombay on my arrival as a perfect stranger in your midst. The affection and friendship so freely shown by every one to His Excellency in the three years he had spent amongst you before I came, caused you, I feel sure, to extend a hearty welcome to me. The deep sympathy you all felt in the trials and sorrows that beset him at the beginning of his time here, was illustrated by the genuine pleasure that was so generously shown when it became known that I was coming to help him in his life. And now again we meet, and perhaps for the last time in a body, as our days in India are numbered, and we must be away from Bombay for the rest of our time. I look back on the period of my residence here as a very happy one, and I can say with truth, that the time I have spent in India has passed quicker than any other of my life. I feel that I have been most fortunate in sharing with you all the great honour of being in India when Their Majesties so graciously came to visit this wonderful country. All present to-day doubtless had the great pleasure of seeing Their Majesties while they were at Bombay, but comparatively few had the opportunity of following them to Delhi, where, as you have heard, Her Majesty kindly invited a large number of Indian ladies to see her. At that gathering Her Majesty addressed the ladies of India and I think some extracts from what was said may interest you. Doubtless you read the words at the time; but they will help to remind us now of Her Majesty's affection for her Indian subjects. The beautiful spirit of your welcome affects me deeply, and I trust that those who meet me here to-day will themselves accept and convey to the sisterhood of this Empire my warm thanks of their gentle greetings and sincere homage. I desire to assure you all of my ever-increasing solicitude for the happiness and welfare of those who live within the walls. The pages of history have set forth what splendid influences for good can be brought to bear in their homes by the Women of India, and the annals of it noble races are coloured by acts of devoted fealty and magnificent services as traits of the lessons instilled by mothers in the hearts and minds of their children. And Her Majesty ended up by saying 'I thank you for your congratulations and for the good wishes expressed by you towards the King-Emperor and myself, and join my prayers to yours for the strength, unity and well-being of the Empire."

"Now my friends the honour of unveiling the beautiful picture of our Queen to-day, has been conferred upon me, and when the curtain falls, let those words so recently spoken by her in the actual presence of some of us, dwell in your minds. Then it will almost seem true Her Majesty's gracious presence is with us as we look on that picture, as we are sure that Her Majesty would be with us in spirit did she know that we are assembled here to do her homage. I will only add for myself my grateful thanks for all you have done for me while I have been privileged to dwell with you in this beautiful land during a time the remembrance of which will last with me to the end."

PRIZE-GIVING.

After performing the ceremony Her Excellency distributed prizes to the successful competitors at the last sporting meeting. The prizes being:

Ladies' Badminton—1st prize, Mrs. F. G. Talyarkhan and Mrs. Cassumally; 2nd prize, Mrs. Stanley Reed and Miss Lily Meyers.

Bridge Tournament—1st prize, Mrs. H. Commissariat and Mr. R. Batliwalla; 2nd prize, Lady Jehangir and Mr. N. Desai.

Croquet—1st prize, Miss M. Meyers and Mr. Sabawala; 2nd prize Mrs. Desai and Mr. Kanga.

After giving away the prizes Lady Clarke said: "I congratulate the prize-winners in the various tournaments that have taken place in the last year, and I am very glad to have the great pleasure of distributing the prizes. Games take such a large and valuable part in life in England that I feel pleased to think we have inspired our Indian sisters with these health-giving activities. I am sure all who take part in them find they have added greatly to their pleasure and through them have helped to seal many friendships. I hope that more and more ladies of this Club will take up the exercise of games. I know that amongst the many good things your former Secretary, Lady Jehangir, has encouraged with her great zeal and heartfelt interest for the good of the members of the Club, games have taken a very large part; but it is well-known to everyone that from the first she put her whole heart and soul into doing everything for the good of the Club, and it is in a great measure owing to her that we find the Gymkhana what it is to-day. When I am gone you will, I hope, always realise that it is my great hope and desire that it may go on progressing in fullest harmony and therefore gaining in popularity and reputation. I thank you all once more for the cordiality of your welcome, and I am most grateful to Lady Jehangir for arranging this pleasant 'At Home" and giving me the opportunity of meeting all my friends. This happy gathering causes me greater regret at the thought of leaving you all so soon; but the remembrances of the happy meetings we have had will always remain with me, and I shall look forward to meeting some of you in London where we shall talk over our life in Bombay."

Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit proposing a vote of thanks to Her Excellency said: "Ladies—It gives me great pleasure to perform the duty that has been assigned to me and that is to ask you all to pass a cordial vote of thanks to Lady Clarke for coming here this evening to unveil the portrait of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. In spite of her many engagements Lady Clarke has taken a keen interest in our institution and gives proofs of it whenever an opportunity offers itself. Her stay amongst us has been but short, yet not too short to show us her eager desire to understand and help the people, and I am sure you will all agree with me when I say that the influence of her kindly personality will remain with us long after her departure. I hope that you all will accept this vote of thanks in a manner that will indicate your appreciation of her continual and thoughtful interest in our welfare."

The vote was accorded by acclamation.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Lady Jehangir thanked Lady Clarke for the kind reference to her made by Her Excellency.

After partaking of tea and cakes the visitors left

HISTORY OF PARSNIPS.

Vegetable of Honourable Antiquity.

It may, or may not, be a recommendation in favour of the parsnip that the Emperor Tiberius was so fond of that worthy vegetable that he took the trouble of having it imported in quantity from Germany, which country still produces parsnips of prodigious size. But the interesting historical fact, which we have no reason to dispute, shows, at any rate, that the parsnip can lay claim to a most honourable antiquity. Most of the ancient European nations in addition to the Romans, appear to have regarded the parsnip in very much the same light as we do the potato. The existence of the latter—supposing that it did exist in those far away times—was never suspected, and so the parsnip played the part of staple vegetable, a part for which it was eminantly fitted, seeing that its keeping qualities are even superior to those of the potato, and that it is uninjured by the severest frost. And of the two vegetables, the parsnip is probably by far the more valuable as an article of diet, and even when indulged in to excess it has never been suspected—like the potato—of upsetting the digestion or increasing one's tendency to rheumatic ailments. No one, so far as can be discovered, has ever had a bad word to say about the respectable parsnip—indeed, all the evidence to be collected as to its character is entirely in the opposite direction.

WANING POPULARITY.

For all that, the popularity of the parsnip, if we may believe all that is told us by the painstaking historian, is not what it was. It is, of course, still largely cultivated, but the root is not to everybody's taste in these days. Perhaps it has too many rivals in the kitchen garden, or perhaps, again, we have grown more fastidious in our likes and dislikes as the years have gone by.

It may be that the decadence of the parsnip is largely due to some of its past associations. In the middle ages penitent folk took to eating it with their salt fish in Lent, and that custom can hardly have helped the parsnip's reputation. The idea grew, no doubt, that people ate parsnips as they ate salt fish—because they did not like either.

Be that as it may, the unfortunate associations of the parsnip do not end here, for it was a much worse day for the well-meaning vegetable when someone decreed that it should be the invariable accompaniment of hot boiled pork. The addition of pease pudding did not help matters, for no one can pretend that an affection for pease pudding—or for hot boiled pork either—comes naturally to anyone. Both are very indigestible, and try how it may, the parsnip can only mitigate in some degree the ill-natured behaviour of its table companions. No; the parsnip's associates have done it very little good, and it is really hard to think why in these days it is almost invariably forced into company that it has no desire to keep. It is such a highly respectable vegetable that it is quite able to stand on its own merits and reputation, but that fact is realised by only a very

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," April 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mail of the 22nd March, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Cooper, Lt. M. P.	Goddard, Miss H. G.
Fitch, Miss B.	Kaulbach, Capt. H. A.
Lockyer, Miss D.	Knop, Capt. E. V.
Da Cunha, Mr. J. G.	Cooper, Miss M.
Ballimore, Miss M.	Agarwala, Lt. S. S. C.
Chorlton, Mr.	Brownfoot, Mr
Williams, Miss L.	

FROM GIBRALTAR.

A Gentleman.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Castle, Mr. & Mrs. R. C.	Jenkins, Mr. D. L.
Anderson, Capt. W. M.	Murray, Mrs. V.
Palmer, Major H. K.	Short, Miss E. M. T.
Donald, Mr. J.	Ashe, Miss.
Macrae, Mr. M.	Wheatley, Mrs.
Black, Revd. J.	Pein, Mr. A. W.
Anderson, Mr. G.	Kingsid, Mrs.
Wallace Mr. J.	Preston, Mr. K.
Lewis, Mr. F.	Ashworth, Mr. E. H.
Bristowe, Mr.	Hall, Mr. S.
Cochrane, Major A.	Dultweiter, Miss M.
Nicholson, G.C.B. Field-Marshal Sir W. C.	Stewart, Mr.
Richardson, Maj. C.W.G.	Donnithorne, Mr.
Henderson, Mr. H. M.	Golder, Mr. N. S.
Carson, Mr. H. G. & Mrs.	Meyer, Sir W. S.
Hopson, Mr. C.	Green, Major D. R.
	McDowall, Mr. C. H.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mavloff, Mr. and Mrs.

FROM PORT SAID.

Park, Miss M. H.

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI.

Little, Capt. and Miss.	Prickett, Lt. L.
O'Kell, Mrs	Rice, Major H. R.
Henderson, Mr. G. W.	Russell, Lt. C. J.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LE MARIAGE DE MOLIERE.

A Parisienne writing from Paris on Tuesday in mail week, says :—Although everybody is more or less familiar with the unhappy life Moliere led with the actress, Armande Bejart, who married the great French writer to play the principal roles in his comedies, to see Moliere and Armande on the stage brought them nearer to us. M. Maurice Donnay's "Le Mariage de Moliere" was particularly interesting to women, because it showed the influence that Armande's infidelity had on the great man's work. We realise how he moulded the character of Ariste in "L'Ecole des Maris" from his own, although, as an actor-manager, he played Sganarelle, the more important part. It is amusing to trace, as M. Maurice Donnay has shown us, the various effects of his love and jealousy throughout his works, always under the influence of his volatile wife. It is not my province to criticise the play, which had its charming moments, but there is a comedy within a comedy to listen to the compliments paid to the author's wife at the Comedie Francaise, who occupies the protruding box on a level with the stalls on the right-hand side of the house, the box always reserved for the author's family. Mme Maurice Donnay was visibly anxious at the beginning of the performance, but was soon reassured as to the opinions of her friends. After the first act well known members of the Paris literary world came to shake hands with her, and say : "C'est exquis, charmant, sobre!" The women went a step further in their desire to be amiable, and through the din of the entr'actes one could hear the shrill trebles, saying : "C'est un succes fou, ma chere!" This was after the first and second acts. The enthusiasm diminished as the play proceeded. It was a difficult matter keep up the interest, in such a slender theme as conjugal infidelity, during five acts and six tableaux.

LOUIS XIV COSTUMES.

We women were specially interested in the Louis XIV. costumes worn by Mlle. Cerny and Mlle. Leconte. It was amusing to compare the voluminous skirts of the period with those worn to-day. We found the bodices charming with the long lace effects at the elbow and the wide lace collears thrown back from the neck. But we could not fancy ourselves in the skirts with the numerous pleats at the back of the waist. These dresses are imposing, majestic, and certainly Mlle. Cerny looked well in the brilliant ceriss silk cord with its bands of velvet trimming, but majestic women are no longer the fashion. It seems absurd to talk of fashion where women, as women, are concerned, yet it is undeniable that the majestic women, the fine women—as our grandfathers used to call her—is not the type that pleases to-day. She does not suit our modern furniture, nor our activity, our sports, or occupations. We have no room for the majestic. Life is too quick. It is, therefore, not surprising that although we admitted the Louis XIV. fashions on the stage we felt we did not want to imitate them. They are unquestionably graceful, but they are not young.

1660 AND 1912 AT AUTEUIL.

On Sunday, at the Auteuil Race Meeting, we had the opportunity of comparing the styles of 1660 and 1912. Curiously enough, taffetas, which has been revived this year, was the material par excellence at the time of Moliere. On the lawn at Auteuil the brightest of green, blue, and red was seen in taffetas jackets, cut away in front, worn over black taffetas skirt. But the skirts were short, and if at times slightly draped the general silhouette was small, thin, and lithe. These race meetings, at this time of the year, always bring some novelty in dress. But it is once more remarkable that the best kind of women never lead in a violent fashion. There were hundreds of well-known women here, wives of owners, and the usual contingent of smart Parisiennes. These, however, were dressed in dark blue, dark violent, or black, with black hats. Very smart, but only noticeable from the elegance of the "line," or the way they wore their feather boas. To give an example of a good style of Paris dress here is one that everybody noticed, although it was neither green peacock-blue, nor red. It was in very fine black cloth and black satin. There was a kind of Russian blouse in the black cloth reaching somewhat below the waist, edged with a line of black ostrich feathers and a very wide collar of ochre-coloured lace, half maltese half Cluny, falling almost to the waist at the back, and almost imperceptible at the opening at the neck in front. The satin skirt divided a trifle at the side, showing a pleating of black mousseline de soie a pleated flounce, in fact, of the transparent muslin that showed the shoe and the ankle beneath. Here was novelty, indeed, but it was black and wearable. We can picture satin or taffetas skirts raised on one side to show a pleating of muslin, as one of the novelties that many people will adopt.

FASHIONS IN HATS.

Large black hats with masses of flowers around the crown and others with aigrettes of brown and yellow wallflowers, stock, pink, and red with a suggestion of mauve in the outer leaves, were worn. Small hats evoking the Directoire and Empire, and period, and some tied under the chin with narrow velvet ribbons, were also among the pretty fancies seen at Auteuil.

You can make your own self-raising flour, by adding to every pound of ordinary flour 2 oz. of **"Paisley Flour"** (Trade Mark) The SURE raising powder and mixing dry. You will then have a self-raising flour always fresh and superior to anything which you can buy.

Remember—Use one part of "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

ARTIFICIAL INFANT FEEDING

Difficulties and Dangers Overcome.

The difficulties of European mothers nursing their children in India are notorious.

Testimony is borne to this fact in the subjoined letter from a well-known physician writing from London.

This letter shows the very grave difficulties which attend the artificial feeding of infants, and the triumphant manner in which these difficulties may be overcome.

Moreover, there is no harassing period of anxiety for the mother to see if the food agrees with her little one. All doctors endorse the words of one of the first physicians to employ it. He wrote : "Albulactin agrees with every child to whom it is given."

Albulactin is the name of this new discovery, whose mode of action *The Medical Times* describes thus : "By the simple process of adding Albulactin to properly diluted and sweetened cow's milk, a fluid is obtained which is, to all intents and purposes, identical with human milk, and is not to be distinguished from it in its physiological and dietetic effects."

That statement has been endorsed by every important medical journal as well as by thousands of doctors.

Here is the letter of the doctor referred to. It is written to the proprietors of Albulactin :—

"You will be pleased to know I have heard from my sister-in-law, Mrs. M—, from India, to whom you kindly sent Albulactin. This is what she says :—'Your letter and advice were a godsend. I have acted on it, and baby has been so much better since I got Albulactin up from Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Chemists, Calcutta. Baby is much more comfortable after his feeds now, and lies and plays quite happily and sleeps much better; before, he used to be very unhappy after each feed, and whine and cry until he had brought up a lot of wind.

"'I shall persevere with Albulactin. The doctor here says he thinks I have struck the right thing now. I told him you had recommended it.

"'I had got another Dhai (wet nurse), the third one up from Agra, and after being here five days she went absolutely dry. So had to be sent away, and just after she left your letter came recommending Albulactin. It seems as though Providence had guided you to help me in this matter just when I was sorely worried.'

"I have quoted her letter at some length to show you how your preparation is appreciated, and also the important point that with the use of Albulactin the Dhai or wet nurse can be dispensed with in India. As very few European ladies are able to nurse their children in India, when the above fact is brought home to them it ought to be a valuable asset to your business in Albulactin."

Babies to whose bottle Albulactin is added never suffer from vomiting, wind, colic or diarrhœa ; they never have curds in their motions, but are always as happy and healthy as when fed at the breast, and they grow up into rosy, strong, robust children.

HOW TO OBTAIN ALBULACTIN.

No mother who has to feed her baby artificially should fail to give him Albulactin, which can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars throughout India. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby : His Food and Health," giving full information on these all-important subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes for it to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, G.P.O. Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

The depression has reached the south of Bengal and is disappearing, but another has formed in Baluchistan and is already affecting the greater part of north-west India. The precipitation has decreased in the north-west where it has been confined to Kashmir and the Himalaias. A few scattered falls of rain are reported from north-east India. Tezpur and Balsore report one inch, Mymensingh, Murree and Kalat half an inch. The Forecast:—Predicts a scattered rainfall in north-west India, Assam and Eastern Bengal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3rd OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme north and the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad and Bikaner. Day temperature is bellow normal in upper Sind and north Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and in excess generally over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is generally above normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Berar. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Poona and Aurangabad and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Colombo records further moderate rainfall associated with a thunderstorm ; over the rest of the reporting area no precipitation of importance has occurred. Conditions continue unsettled in north-west India, where skies remain lightly to moderately clouded.

A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Punjab, north Rajputana and the east Central Provinces. Some thunderstorms may occur in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 3rd April, was 29·933 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Hakim Jathanand, an Ayurvedic physician of Multan, has been sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for refusing to have his children vaccinated. For three successive years he had been previously fined for the same offence.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

STORY OF LAST COAL STRIKE.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" revives a coal-stealing story of the last strike in 1893. An old man found his store dwindling faster than the household consumption accounted for. He sat up by the kitchen window one night to keep watch. Presently a dark form was distinguished stooping amongst the black heaps in the coal corner. "Now, then," called out the watcher, "thou,rt pyking out the loomps again." "Thou art a liar,' replied a voice recognisable in the darkness; "I'm takkin them as they coom."

WORLD'S BIGGEST BIBLE INSTITUTE.

Dr. James M. Gray, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, who is visiting London, described in mail week the Institute as the largest of its kind in the world. As a permanent memorial of Moody, it is remarkable for continual expansion. At Moody's death, there was one large building ; now there are three, two of them seven stories high. Another building, still larger, is about to be erected. At Moody's death the property was valued at £50,000 ; to-day it is worth £175,000. Then there were 150 students; now there are 650 students. The tuition is absolutely free, and all nations are represented.

"THE EDINBURGH REVIEW."

A correspondent, referring to the paragraph published in a recent issue of the "Westminister Gazette," about the editors of the "Edinburgh Review," writes : When Macvey Napier died in 1847. Longmans appointed Professor Empson, of Haileybury College, the son-in-law of Lord Jeffrey. He reigned, I think, till 1852, when Cornewall Lewis took his place, and on the latter's entering the Cabinet in 1855, Reeve succeeded him. Sidney Smith could hardly be said to have been editor, though, so far as the first number was edited at all, he was the man. Of course he wrote very largely afterwards for the "Review."

NEW ZEALAND TOURIST TRAFFIC.

The Government Tourist Department at Dunedin reports that the tourist traffic up to the present time has been nearly double what it was over the same period of last year. The season promises to be an unusually busy one right through, and several resorts, including the Hot and Cold Lakes, Mount Cook, and Milford Sound, by the overland route, have been very extensively patronised not only by persons residing within New Zealand, but by home, American, and Australian visitors.

MUNICIPAL WOODEN LEG.

There must be several thousands of wooden legs in the world, but it is doubtful whether there is more than one that bears an inscription. This curiosity is to be found at Manchester, Connecticut, where it is worn by a man who has been for some time a charge upon the parish. The inscription runs thus: "This leg is the property of the town of Manchester, loaned to William—, and is not to be sold or exchanged without a majority vote of the Board of Selectmen." The Board, it appears, refused to allow the man the use of the leg, unless it was thus stamped. In several previous cases legs had been supplied without any such check on their transfer, and had had to be rescued subsequently from the pawnshops.

A ROSSINI MEMORIAL.

The latest addition to the Paris monuments is to honour the memory of Rossini. He came to Paris from Italy in 1823, preceded by such a reputation that Stendhal wrote of him as "the one man, since the death of Napoleon, whose name is mentioned every day in Moscow as in Naples, in London as in Vienna, in Paris as in Calcutta—whose glory is coterminous with civilisation, though he is not yet thirty-two years of age." The great musician was famous not only for his compositions, but also for his practical jokes.

SIR W. LAURIER AND THE CHILDREN.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's affection for children has been the source of many delightful anecdotes. No newspaper man has ever taken a trip with the "Old Chief" without returning full of the incidents which occurred when the veteran statesman rubbed up against little folks. On such occasions adults are invariably relegated to secondary consideration. Travelling over the National Transcontinental on a trip of inspection a year ago last summer, the correspondents still tell, the "Canadian Courier" says, how he would be up and out in the mornings playing with the children of the workers engaged in construction camps en route, while all through the western trip there were tales of his adventures with the little ones he met.

A PLEASING INDICENT.

Recently the same paper goes on to tell, the Canadian Liberal leader visited Arnprior to take part in the South Renfrew by-election. Just before his car was attached to the Ottawa train, a little girl who was at the station with her father, appealed to him to let her see Sir Wilfrid. The father lifted the child in his arms, and she was enabled to "peek" through the window into the car, where the ex-Premier was chatting with his friends. Sir Wilfrid was sitting at breakfast with Mr. E. B. Devlin, M. P., and other colleagues. He spotted the child's eager face at the window, and immediately beckoned her to come inside. When the little one was taken within, the former Prime Minister selected the most fragrant rose from the vase and presented it to the happy child with a kiss. The father could not get his small daughter to leave the station platform until the tram bearing her veteran suitor had vanished.

PADEREWSKI'S HOME.

Dr. Henry Butt describes thus in "Nash's" for March—a very attractive number—Paderewski's home: On the shores of Lake Geneva, westward from the small town of Morges, and toward the village of Istiocheaux, there is a deeply, wooded park in the centre of which stands a Swiss mansion, the Chalet de Riond Bosson. The park is open to the public, but an inner gate leading to the chalet bears the warning legend in French, "Do not enter without ringing. Look out for the dogs." Here lives and labours Ignace Jan Paderewski, "cheered by the affectionate companionship of his second wife, who was the Baroness Helene von Rosen, and happy in the possession of his merited but almost fabulous earnings."

"NOT WORTHY."

Dr. Butt goes on to tell that there is preserved at the home of Beethoven, the piano on which that master played. Among the pilgrims to this shrine last year was an American girl. She waltzed airily to the instrument, and began playing a careless tune. And then, turning to the custodian, she said: "I suppose you have many visitors here every year?" "A great many," was the reply. "Many famous people, no doubt?" "Yes; Paderewski came recently." "I suppose, of course, he played on this piano," said the girl, her fingers still on the keys. "No," said the verger, "he did not consider himself worthy."

"THE KAISER AS HE IS."

This is the title of an article in the March "Strand," "written by one who is in intimate personal contact with the German Emperor, and it has been specially approved by his Imperial Majesty." The writer agrees to some extent with the late Lord Salisbury, that the Emperor is a "misjudged" man. "Those who know him least," we are told, "refer to him as 'the firebrand of Europe,' but nothing could be wider of the mark. As a matter of fact he is, and always has been, a great asset towards assuring the peace of the world." For England and the English people, he has a very great liking, and an affection for the memory of the late Queen Victoria that almost amounts to veneration. There is very considerable friendship between the Kaiser and King George, and the two rulers exchange letters at frequent intervals.

AS LETTER-WRITER.

The Kaiser, the writer of the article goes on to say, makes it a rule to correspond with many of his fellow-monarchs. "He has a passion for letter-writing, and disdains the artificial aid of the typewriter for correspondence of this importance. Moreover, it is said that he takes the greatest pains with his correspondence, and will often pass an hour or two writing and re-writing one of these letters. His Imperial Majesty is an early riser indeed, it has been said of him that he never sleeps. The amount of work that he gets through in the day is positively surprising. "Though he has a large staff of very highly trained "private secretaries, it takes them all their time to keep pace with him, and very often they are no sooner engaged upon one subject than they are called upon to take over another."

THE TWO SERVICES.

"STAFF" AND "COMMAND" SERVICE.

"Membership of the Naval War Staff implies no right to Staff appointments and War Staff officers will not be continuously employed on Staff duty." This explicit statement in the Admiralty Circular, which was promulgated on in mail week, clears up an important point in the scheme, which, in its original shape, was open to misconception. The Memorandum which announced the creation of the War Staff suggested that it might be a close preserve, and that the path to high command would lie through the staff ante-room; in other words that an officer who, as a lieutenant, volunteered for the special course at the War College, but was passed over, could never expect to rise to high command. The explanatory Circular now issued shows that the avenue to ultimate command is not so narrow as to mar the success of the scheme. It is true that the War Staff will be "a primary condition" in the selection of officers for posts at the Admiralty or on the staffs of the Commander-in-Chief, but as regards "command," as distinct from "staff" qualities, "practical seamanship, professional knowledge, and personal qualities" will be the governing factors in the future as in the past. The War Staff scheme stood in need of its functions being more clearly defined, and it is now seen that the net will be cast fairly wide in the selection of staff officers.

NEWER HALF-PAY OFFICERS.

In the unexplained absence from the Navy Estimates of the apportionment of expenditure on shipbuilding for the ensuing financial year, which supplies an index to the rate of advancement, the most interesting feature is the section which shows the state of the officers' unemployed list. In summary provision is made for the half-pay of 233 officers, as against 312 in the financial year about to expire. The totals are arrived at by the following numbers :—

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Flag officers	55 ...	52
Executive and navigating officers	212 ...	132
Engineer officers	13 ...	16
Medical officers	13 ...	13
Chaplains' officers	2 ...	2
Accountant officers	15 ...	16
Royal Marine officers	2 ...	2
	312 ...	233

The difference of 79 in the aggregates for the two years is wholly accounted for by commanders and lieutenants, the half-pay numbers being 18 and 75 respectively, compared with 38 and 134 for 1911-12. The estimated expenditure in half-pay for the ensuing financial year is £62,000 (after providing an extra day's pay of £500 on account of Leap year), whereas for the twelve months now running out it was £65,000. The state of the half-pay list particularly as regards the executive branch, connotes the farther strengthening of the fleet by the entry of new ships into the service.

VALUABLE "POINT D'APPUI."

The almost continuous use which is now made of Portland Roadstead by the Home Fleet, coupled with the increased size of warships, has imposed upon the naval authorities the task of rearranging the berthing accommodation. Formerly provision was made for mooring ships in five lines, in addition to the buoys reserved for small craft. One of these lines has now been abolished, and the remaining four have been lengthened. The second of these, lettered "B", is for the use of the longest ships, being capable of accommodating battle-cruisers up to 700ft. in length, and lines "C" and "D" are reserved for battleships of the Dreadnought type. This spacious anchorage is able to accommodate 36 ships, 400ft. and upwards in length, in addition to the berths for destroyer flotillas ; in other words, the whole of the sea-going divisions of the Home Fleet can now be based at the same time at this southern "point d'appui."

EMPLOYMENT OF OLD SOLDIERS.

It is interesting to learn that a Committee is sitting under the chairmanship of Colonel Sir Edward Ward for the purpose of dealing with the question of the employment of time expired soldiers. As this announcement was made by the Financial Secretary to the War Office, it would appear to be another of the characteristic Treasury moves to stave off doing anything at once, and simply to keep up the farce until such time as public interest in the matter has fizzled out. Knowing what one does of War Office Committees, one may be pardoned for saying that one has little or no faith in their assembly. They generally result in the elaborate compilation of a mass of information, the bulk of which is well-known to everybody concerned long before it is laboriously put together in the booklets. After a lapse of some two or three years, if funds permit, an official will then probably be appointed on a so-called half-time salary, whose chief aim will be to do nothing, but interfere with commanding officers and other individuals who do understand the business in hand and are doing a little good in alleviating the suffering and hardship. A couple of thousand pounds would be ample to make a start on a project that would provide remunerative employment for all derelict old soldiers but following its time worn custom, the War Office must have its quota of red tape and Committee farce, before anything is attempted, and even then the practical, as opposed to the theoretical, propositions, are invariably ignored.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT AND SOLDIER'S FIELD RATION

An interesting point in connection with the employment of mechanical transport in the field is the proposal to make it the means whereby the soldier shall get fresh meat and vegetables every day, so long as operations are not current. This proposal, if carried into effect, will be a great boon to the rank and file, and will undoubtedly reduce the sickness which has decimated our troops in the field in past wars, for the constant round of bully beef and biscuit on a tired and overheated stomach, has been the cause of more casualties than the enemy's bullets. The question arises, however, as to the source of supply. Where is the fresh beef and supply of fresh vegetables to come from, and what facilities do we possess to transport them to an oversea base? Hitherto we have held huge reserves of tinned beef and biscuit, and have looked on the issues of fresh beef and vegetables as luxuries. If this is no longer to be our policy—and one hopes there will be a change—the Transport and Supply authorities at the War Office should be called upon to produce their scheme for dealing with the matter. It is not sufficient to say they have organised the mechanical transport service to carry this improved ration if the supplies themselves and the cooking of them in the field are not provided for. It is sometimes overlooked that the only nation who has had any opportunity of extended trial with mechanical transport and supply columns are the French, and it should further be remembered that their experience is not that which accrues from working from an oversea base.

PROMOTION IN ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Recent promotions in the Army Ordnance Corps seem to point to the fact that the Army Council have made a genuine effort to put a stop to the maladministration which has been rampant in this important branch of our land services during the past few years. The War Office circular recently issued on the subject, stated that it was desirable to protect the interests of the fourth-class officers, and in doing this it laid down certain methods of counting service for promotion, which, if administered in an honest manner, would do so. There are, however, one or two points on which we should like to be enlightened, as we are not sure that justice to the Army Ordnance Service and the British taxpayer is considered. For instance, in the case of officers who stay on for the second year at the Ordnance College and obtain their P.A.O., does this year of highly theoretical training count as one of the seven years required of them before they can be permanently retained for the Army Ordnance Corps, and if not why not? The contention put forward by that well-informed paper the "United Service Gazette" has been that the public have been deprived of the services of good officers in the past, by having professionally trained officers kept in the background by a coterie of non-trained officers of long general service, and it seems to us that the reckoning of service at the Ordnance College is another of those little anomalies that require adjustment.

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